THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE TWO CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864. [PRICE TWO CENTS.

THIRD EDITION.

ARMY OF POTOMAC.

BRISK SHELLING ON MONDAY.

Rebel Account of the Battle at Atlanta, and the Affair at Snicker's Gap.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Information from headquarters of the Army of the Potomac to July 25, says the shelling and picket firing between the 9th Corps and the enemy, yesterday, was more brisk than usual, and was kept up all day. During the afternoon a shell from one of our guns struck one of the enemy's caissons, which exploded with a loud noise.

Very few casualties occur, considering the large quantities of powder spent by both parties.

No exchange of papers have been made between the pickets for some days past, the Rebel commanders having strictly prohibited it.

A Richmond paper of the 22d claims a decided victory at Atlanta, driving our forces back with heavy loss. It also says our forces were defeated at Snicker's Gap by Early, where they took a number of prisoners.

Deserters are not so numerous as they were a week ago, the enemy seeming to keep a stricter watch along the lines.

REBEL INVASION.

REPORTED EVACUATION OF MARTINSBURG.

NO ENEMY NORTH OF THE POTOMAC.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, July 27.—Our morning papers have very little news, and nothing definite from points along the Upper Potomac. No additional news has reached us this morning, except some reports that the Rebels have evacuated Martinsburg, and that no armed Rebels have yet crossed the Potomac into Maryland. A large force is understood to be on the south side of the Potomac, not far from Harper's Ferry.

General Wallace feels confident of success in his knowledge of affairs, but forbids the publication of exciting rumors, or even facts, that might give the movements of troops. The impression still prevails that the Rebels purpose invading the Cumberland valley of Pennsylvania for plunder.

In the absence of published fresh rumors there is less excitement here. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs to Harper's Ferry regularly, and the telegraph also works. Although the aspect is less threatening, it may be only the calm before the storm.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

EXCITEMENT IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 26, 9 P. M.—There is considerable excitement in the city to-night over the news concerning the recent army operations in the Shenandoah valley. The reports that have been received are very indefinite and not unfrequently contradictory in their details.

A FALSE MOVE.

The withdrawal of the pursuing column, composed of the 6th and 19th Corps, which started from Washington, and which had fallen back in the direction of Rockville and Poolesville, seems to have been premature, and to have afforded the enemy an opportunity to concentrate their forces against Hunter, who still continued the pursuit down the valley. It is reported that in an engagement the Rebels forced him back to Harper's Ferry with considerable loss. The statement, however, that two regiments of cavalry and two batteries of artillery were captured is said to be erroneous.

OCCUPATION OF MARTINSBURG—THE RAILROAD AND TELEGRAPH.

An officer direct from Harper's Ferry informs me that Martinsburg was occupied by the enemy last night, and this morning the Rebels again were set to work destroying the railroad. At the time of his departure the telegraph wires had not yet been disturbed. It is supposed the Rebels had a policy in allowing the wires to remain intact. There are facilities in the possession of the enemy for taking the messages from the wires, and it is supposed this is the cause why the telegraphic communication has been left undisturbed. There are no trains running hence west of the Ferry.

THE REPORTED BATTLE AT WINCHESTER.

In regard to the battle said to have been fought south of Winchester, we learn that the enemy made a stand in an advantageous position, and being attacked last Saturday and Sunday by our troops, the latter were driven back. This is supposed to have been in consequence of the enemy receiving timely reinforcements from the army around Richmond.

THE REPORTED DEATH OF AVERILL AND OTHER OFFICERS.

Nothing was known at the Ferry of General Averill's death; but it was rumored there that Colonel Mulligan, Colonel Ely, of the 18th Connecticut Volunteers, commanding brigades, and Colonel Thoburn, of the 1st Virginia Infantry, commanding a division, were killed.

GENERAL CROOK DRIVING THE ENEMY.

At last accounts General Crook had succeeded in driving the advance of the enemy, which was pushing north, back to Bunker Hill, ten miles south of Martinsburg.

THE REBEL STRENGTH AND OBJECT.

There are various opinions regarding the strength of the enemy. Some suppose the force to be the same troops which entered Maryland under Early and Breckinridge, while others are of the opinion that their numbers have been largely augmented from Richmond. It is probable that the Rebel raiders, not satisfied with their good fortune during the first invasion, have been ordered by their commanders to return, as they wish to repeat their success. They will meet a different reception this time, as every precaution is being made throughout the western counties of Maryland to meet them.

ANOTHER FIGHT REPORTED—REFUGEES.

Rumors are now current that another fight has taken place in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry; but no definite results are given. It is said that General Hunter's army has been badly worsted; but I expect that more reliable information on this subject will undoubtedly be received here to-morrow. Large numbers of citizens from the West are seeking refuge here. Everything is active, and we will be found better prepared this time. It matters not what may be the force of the enemy, we are ready to meet him.—*New York Herald.*

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 27.

General Grant and General McPherson.

Intelligence of the death of General McPherson was telegraphed to General Grant on Sunday. The war-worn hero, after finishing the reading of the despatch, retired to his tent weeping like a child, and with tears streaming down his bronzed cheeks, declared that the country had lost its ablest soldier and he his best friend.

Department of the Pacific.

Major-General McDowell, having assumed command of the Department of the Pacific, has designated Brigadier-General Wright, of the Regular Army, commander of the District of California, and Major Kirkham, also of the Regular service, Chief Quartermaster of the Department, which now includes Arizona, Oregon, and the Territories of the Western Slope. Brigadier-General Alvord still remains temporarily in command of the District of Oregon and Washington Territory.

IMPORTANT MILITARY ORDER

VOLUNTEERS FOR ONE YEAR

PROCLAMATION OF GOV. CURTIN.

Troops in Companies Accepted Immediately.

HARRISBURG, July 27.—Authority has been granted to the State authorities, by the Secretary of War, to organize new regiments of volunteers for one year under the last call for five hundred thousand men.

The Governor will issue his proclamation to this effect as soon as orders and instructions are received from Washington.

Full companies for this period will be at once received.

A BATTLE IN ARKANSAS.

Shelby Attacks a Union Post, and Captures 120 Men.

CAIRO, July 26.—A correspondent writing from the mouth of the White River, under date of the 20th inst., says that on the 15th a detachment of the 10th Illinois, 280 strong, intrenched near Searcy, Arkansas, were surrounded, and attacked by Shelby's Rebel command, numbering 1500. A portion of the Federals, after a desperate fight, succeeded in cutting their way out, but the remainder, about 120, were either killed, wounded, or captured. Shelby is thought to be in the vicinity of Brownsville. A large cavalry force has been sent after him. Our scouts report that he has seven pieces of artillery.

There is much sickness in the army, and among the troops and refugees at Duvall's Bluff in consequence of the extreme warm weather, bad water, and the absence of ice. Ten or twelve deaths occur daily.

FROM WESTERN MISSOURI.

The Guerilla War—Union Victories—Response to General Fisk's Call.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—The *Democrat's* St. Joseph special correspondent says that Charles Whittaker, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, and editor of the Savannah *Plain Dealer*, has been arrested by the military authorities and placed under bonds, and paroled to appear before a military commission.

General Craig has assumed command, and is said to have returned to Kansas.

The expedition which left here on Sunday has returned, and reports killing ten guerillas.

Several expeditions are fitting out here; one is to leave to-night.

More than five thousand men have responded to General Fisk's appeal—the surplus are being sent back home.

A fire occurred here last night, destroying property valued at $15,000.

The upper counties turned out a very large number of men under General Fisk's order, and many of the militia have already taken the field.

The expedition under Colonel Draper has returned here, after being in the saddle nearly two weeks. They have killed about one hundred guerillas.

Platte county is still reported to be full of small squads of guerillas.

Major Hugh Fullerton has been nominated for Congress by the Unionists in the Ninth District of Illinois.

MILITARY ORDERS IN KENTUCKY.

CAIRO, July 26.—General Payne has prohibited all persons from occupying houses or other buildings of wood as tenants, in the district of Western Kentucky, and from paying therefor, except to the landlords or owners of undeviating loyalty; and after the 1st of August, the rent for occupying land or buildings of disloyalists must be paid to the post quartermasters, and no payment of rent to disloyal persons will be valid.

General Payne has also restricted the sale of arms and ammunition to persons connected with the army, and to such only, by permit from his headquarters.

The purchase of supplies can only be effected by permit from the Surveyor, and merchants can only bring goods into the district by conforming to section 58 of the regulations of the Treasury Department. Several stores have been closed and large numbers of disloyal citizens of Paducah have been ordered to leave the State immediately.

The notorious guerilla, Kesterton, will be shot at Paducah to-morrow.

General Payne has already confiscated to the use of the Government fifteen stores of disloyal parties at Paducah.

Guerillas Routed.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—In an encounter between Captain Duross, with thirty men of the 12th Ohio Cavalry, and forty guerillas at New Hope, last Saturday, the Rebels were routed, and Captain Alexander, their leader, killed.

Captain Baker, of the 35th Kentucky, routed a party of guerillas at Knob creek, Ballitt county, on the morning of the 23d, capturing a number of horses and arms, with no loss on our side.

John Simpkins, recently of the firm of James Low & Co., one of our most prominent merchants, committed suicide this morning. He had been unwell for several days and much depressed.

From Natchez.

CAIRO, July 26.—General Brayman has arrived at Natchez and assumed the command there, relieving Colonel Farrar.

General Young, Provost Marshal of the Freedmen's district of Natchez, died recently at Vidalia, Louisiana.

The Shreveport papers report that the Rebel soldiers have destroyed the crops in the vicinity of Natchez.

The Remains of General McPherson.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—The remains of Major-General McPherson arrived here early this morning, and were laid in state at the Galt House until 1 o'clock, and were then conveyed to the Cincinnati mail boat, under escort of an imposing display of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, under command of Colonel Jordan.

Rebel General Hood Reported Wounded.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—Sunday's Chattanooga *Gazette* mentions a rumor that the Rebel General Hood was wounded in the fight on Saturday before Atlanta.

The Christian Commission in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—The appeals of the agents of the Christian Commission, Rev. Dr. Patterson and Rev. George J. Mingins, have aroused a deep interest throughout this State on behalf of the soldiers, and are meeting with a hearty response.

The Pacific Christian Commission sent to-day twenty-one thousand nine hundred and fifty-one dollars, their second remittance, to the United States Christian Commission, Philadelphia. Nearly ten thousand of this sum was part proceeds of a festival held at Stockton, California.

The first delegate of the Christian Commission from California, Mr. A. F. Lyle, left here for the Army of the Potomac a short time ago.

EXTRA!

FOURTH EDITION.

FROM WASHINGTON.

INTERESTING NEWS.

THE REBEL RAIDERS.

MARTINSBURG IN OUR POSSESSION.

NO ENEMY IN MARYLAND.

ARRIVAL OF ALIENS FROM RICHMOND.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The *Star* says:—We learn from parties coming down by the train that reached Baltimore last evening, at half past seven o'clock, from Harper's Ferry, that our forces held Martinsburg yesterday morning. The report that the Rebels had crossed the river at Shepardstown is untrue.

Communication between Frederick and Hagerstown is still open, and the stage from the latter place, with the mails, arrived at Frederick yesterday at the usual hour. Trains are running regularly between Baltimore and Harper's Ferry. The down train from Harper's Ferry reached Baltimore yesterday evening at half-past seven.

A report was brought here this morning by a panicky horse contractor of heavy fighting yesterday at Frederick, resulting adversely to us. The above facts show the falsity of this report.

It appears that the Rebel authorities again allow aliens to pass through their lines, as quite a large number of these refugees have reached this city, within the past few days. Yesterday eighteen presented themselves at the Provost Marshal's office and took the oath of fidelity to the United States Government. Among this number was a woman, a native of Canada, who walked all the way from Richmond to this city, having been provided with a pass by the Rebel authorities.

When she arrived at Colonel Ingraham's office she was completely worn out, and was suffering greatly with sore feet. She was sent to the home of friendless women, to be cared for.

Count Gurowski was arrested last night, and taken to the station house, for drawing a pistol upon the horsemen at a fire, to accelerate their movements, which were too slow to suit him.

G. P. Fulson, an additional Paymaster, has been arrested in this city by order of the Secretary of War. He is said to be a defaulter to the amount of $11,000.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, July 27, 2:30 P. M.—Advices from the Upper Potomac state that some of our forces re-entered Martinsburg yesterday.

Cavalry skirmishing had occurred at Williamsport.

It is untrue that the Rebels occupy either Frederick or Hagerstown.

General Sandford has returned to New York.

Solicitor Whiting is preparing a new opinion on the question of exempting militia from the draft, which will include points heretofore established and well known.

Union Ratification Meeting.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—The Lincoln and Johnson ratification meeting, last night, was very largely attended. Speeches were made by Jos. H. Knock, of Kansas, and several others. Strong anti-slavery and patriotic resolutions were passed.

LOSS BY FIRE.—Without doubt a majority of the disastrous fires which have occurred in this and other cities of the Union during the present month have resulted from incendiarism. The steamers burned at St. Louis were destroyed by Rebel emissaries, while in the case of a large number of factories and warehouses burned, the enemies of the Government have also had a hand. A few of the fires, however, happened from the drought, and others were the result of carelessness. Some of the largest fires since the 1st instant are as follows:—

July 1—Louisville, hospital stores	$1,000,000
1—Philadelphia, factory	20,000
4—New York, piano factory	150,000
5—Saratoga, water cure establishment	150,000
5—Chicago, cooperage	25,000
7—Chicago, lar store	70,000
8—Vassalboro (Me.) Mills	30,000
8—Salmon Falls (N. H.) mills	50,000
11—New York, steamer *John Potter*	600,000
12—Waterford (Me.) Railroad depot	70 000
13—St. Louis, six steamers	500,000
16—Brooklyn, N. Y., warehouses	800,000
17—Lowell, Mass., tanneries	100,000
20—Farmington, Ct., store and barns	50,000
22—Chicago, planing mill	80,000
22—Springfield, Mass., mills	1 00 000
23—Philadelph a, wagon factory	300,000
23—Defiance, O., woolen factory	100,000
23—Lockport, N. Y., machine shop	.....
23—Jamaica, L. I., hotel	.....
24—Syracuse, Granger Block	300,000
Total	$4,500,000

LATEST MARITIME INTELLIGENCE.

☞ CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Catharine Holbrook, Lawrence, Boston, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Innocent, Saunders, Tampa Bay, Curtis & Knight.

Schr Harid Scrabble, Gregory, N. Y., Hammitt, Vandusen & Co.

Steamer M. Carver, Treat, Bristol, J. E. Bazley & Co.

Schr A. Edwards, Somers, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Kyller.

Schr Althea Godfrey, Hunter's Inlet, D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Alba, Stacy, New Orleans, D. Stetson & Co.

Schr Hamlenzi, Spiller, Ipswich, Day & Huddle.

Schr J. H. Johnson, Smith, Boston, do.

Schr J. M. Fleshgan, Cain, Boston, Cattner, Stickney & Wellington.

Schr. Little Rock, Bowen, Alexander Tyler & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Clara Wilhelmina (Swedish), Wessels, 70 days from Palermo, with fruit, &c. to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Brig Lorano, Hapenny, 12 days from Havana, with cigars to G. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Brig Gilmore Meredith, Snow, 4 days from Norfolk, in ballast to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr Hostenia, Spilin, 5 days from Ipswich, in ballast to Day & Huddel.

Schr Presto, Briggs, 4 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Schr Isaac F. Carver, Merrill, 7 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

Schr Olivia Buxton, Poole, 5 days from New York, in ballast to C. A. Heckscher & Co.

Schr C. W. Dexter, Price, from Providence, in ballast to C. A. Heckscher & Co.

Steamer Weccacoe, Barrett, from New Orleans 17th inst., in ballast to S. & J. M. Flanagan. 21st inst. off Jupiter Inlet, passed steam-ship America, hence for Pensacola, with barque Volant in tow; 23d inst., lat. 31, lon. 77, encountered a very heavy gale from all points of the compass; off Fowner Wharf passed steamer Bermuda (U. S. transport), coming up.

Steamer Columbia, Merahou, from New Orleans 17th inst., in ballast to S. & J. M. Flanagan.

Schr S. C. Willetts, Corson, from Malden, in ballast to captain.

Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Schr Mary B. Banks, Haley, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Schr Ackam, Hooper, from Fall River, in ballast to captain.

Schr Restless, Vanzant, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Little Rock, Bowen, from Bridgeton, N. J., in ballast to Tyler & Co.

Schr Naiad Queen, Daniels, from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Schr Moonlight, Tuthill, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Schr Alcorn, Foster, from Newburyport, in ballast to captain.

Schr Monterey, McLane, from Dighton, in ballast to captain.

Schr R. J. Mercer, Somers, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Blackbird, Cobb, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Schr R. P. Kline, Smith, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

PALERMO—Brig Clara Wilhelmina, Wessels—529 cantars brimstone, 700 bags sumac, 500 boxes oranges, 2760 boxes lemonato Isaac Jeanes & Co.

HAVANA—Brig Lorano, Hapenny—15,000 cigars to F G Smith; 1000 do to George M Dallas.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S ARMY

The Battle Before Atlanta—Description of the Fight—One-Third of our Army Repulses all of the Rebels—Our Loss 1913—Rebel Loss at Least 5000.

Telegraphic Correspondence of Cincinnati Commercial.

BATTLE-FIELD FOUR MILES FROM ATLANTA, July 21, 1864.—Your correspondent "Montrose" has furnished you with full details of the movements of General Sherman's army up to the moment yesterday afternoon when the dashing new Rebel commander, General Hood, massed nearly the whole of his army against the right wing, composed of the 24th and 20th Corps, and Newton's Division of the 4th Corps.

This portion of our army, less than one-third of the whole, met the most reckless, massive, and headlong charge of the war, without yielding an inch, save a little on one of the flanks of Geary's Division, where a gap in the line occurred, and where the enemy pressed through, but was speedily checked. The attack was made by nearly the whole of the Rebel army, and its complete repulse forms the most glorious chapter in Sherman's present campaign. The following are the details of the fight:—

As your readers already know, our whole army had effected the crossing of Peach Tree creek, a small but difficult stream covering Atlanta on the north and partially on the east. After the crossing, which was actually completed by the morning of the 20th, our left, under McPherson, rested on the Augusta Railroad, south of Decatur, and about five miles from Atlanta. The 14th Corps was on the extreme right, near the mouth of Peach Tree creek. On the left of the 14th Corps was the 20th Corps. On the left of the latter Newton's Division of the 4th Corps.

A gap then occurred in our lines for three miles, which was covered on the south bank of the creek by a curtain of pickets from Newton's Division. On the left of the gap was concentrated the rest of our army, several divisions originally on the right having been moved there early on the morning of the 20th, with a view to strengthening that wing, instead of which the enemy made numerous feints, as if about to precipitate his whole army against it.

The enemy thus being, during the morning of the 20th, massed on our left, orders were issued to Newton, Hooker, and Palmer, on the right, to advance and close the gap of three miles. Newton, on the left, was ordered to move first, proceeding his left flank by the creek. Successively Hooker and Palmer's Corps were to close upon Newton, and establish a new line as far as possible in advance of the trenches, which they had constructed a half mile south of Peach Tree creek immediately after crossing. Accordingly, about 1 P. M., Newton deployed five regiments as skirmishers, and pushed forward handsomely, driving clouds of the enemy's sharpshooters before them, and scattering their skirmish reserves. By 3 P. M. he had advanced three fourths of a mile and carried a prominent ridge in his front, on which, after sending fresh skirmish lines forward, he proceeded to establish his division.

His troops unslung knapsacks, stacked arms, and fell to erecting a rail barricade with a will. Hooker now advanced from his trenches. Butterfield's Division, now commanded by General Ward, on the left, Geary in centre, and General Williams on the right. Palmer prepared to close up on Hooker, whenever the latter should establish his new line. The country over which this advance was progressing is partly rolling and open, intersected with difficult creeks, and partially covered with dense undergrowth. In the advance, prisoners were captured at different points along the line, who unanimously stated that no considerable body of their troops was nearer than a mile and a half. They were, beyond doubt, sent out to be captured for this purpose. Not less than three fourths of the entire Rebel army were concealed within musket-shot of our skirmishers.

At the same time, at 3:40 P. M., and with the celerity of lightning, the Rebel host poured forth from their concealment, massed in enormous columns, against Newton, coming on with skirmishers, and with yells whose volume exceeded those of any battle-shout I ever heard. Newton's Division had but half completed their barricade, and they barely had time to fall into line and seize their guns before the entire Rebel column, composed of Walker's and Bate's Divisions of Hardee's Corps, were within range. The pickets guarding the interval between the right and left of our army barely escaped capture by plunging into Peach Tree creek and swimming across. The enemy had struck us at the vital spot, just where a victory for him might be decisive. Newton had more ground to guard than he could cover by even a single line.

For the first few minutes everything hung trembling in the scale. Newton's left flank was exposed, and just covered his bridges across Peach Tree creek. Had it given away, the bridges would have been lost, and our whole right might have been rolled up and forced back to the Chattahoochee river. The Rebel plan was to destroy our forces on the right, after which their army would be strong enough to confront, if not defeat, the main body of our army on the left. Long lines of darkies, with pack-saddles, and other non-combatants, came pouring across the bridges with sweat running off of them in rivulets. Guards with fixed bayonets were placed at the bridges to collect whatever armed stragglers might appear, but none came. In spite of the furious charge none of our troops were stampeded. The Rebel column poured down on an open but rough series of fields towards Newton's left, evidently aiming at his bridges.

At the time the enemy first appeared we had but two pieces of artillery in position, guarding the vital point; but Captain Goodspeed, Newton's chief artillery, with splendid quickness, brought up ten more guns, making in all twelve. They opened with canister, the gunners working with frantic energy. Four guns went into action on Newton's right. Up to the moment the guns opened, the Rebel columns had swiftly advanced, engaging Newton's three reduced brigades at terrible odds. It was wonderful how fast the enemy lost his grip when sixteen guns added their blast to the storm of bullets from Newton's infantry. The dusky, grey columns slackened their pace, and began to waver and lose their careful arrangement. In a few minutes they had come to a stand-still, in partial confusion, and firing heavily but wildly.

Color-bearer after color-bearer went down under the crash of our canister. In vain the Rebel field officers rode up and down the lines waving swords and exhorting the men not to falter. In twenty minutes the assault had totally failed, and the enemy gave way, retiring in confusion to the woods from which they had emerged. For the rest of the afternoon they kept up a desultory fire, which was returned by our artillery, but they did not venture to renew the attack. The Rebel General Stevens, commanding a brigade in Walker's Division, was killed. Nearly two hundred Rebel dead were buried in Newton's front next morning. His brigade did not yield an inch. General Ward's Division, on Newton's right, was struck at the same moment as Newton.

General Ward had just halted his men at the foot of a hill for a brief rest, after his skirmishers had made way to the crest. Word came back to him that the enemy was charging over the open field in his front in immense force. Without a moment's hesitation, Ward ordered his division to meet the enemy with a counter-charge; his men moved up the hill in splendid order and when they gained the crest they were so close to the Rebels that several of the hostile regiments became intermingled. At such points the Rebels seemed addled by Ward's bold *coup*, and were captured without difficulty. On other portions of the line, fighting at close quarters continued for half an hour, but each successive line of Rebels was pressed back by the indubitable valor of Ward's men. At the end of that time the Rebels fell back into a dense forest in their rear, completely whipped so far as General Ward's Division was concerned.

General Ward's trophies are seven Rebel battle-flags and three hundred prisoners, including many of the enemy's wounded left on the field. Among his prisoners are representatives of sixteen regiments, and he no doubt fought doubt that number. Ward sent all of his available artillery to protect Newton's flank, and his splendid triumph was achieved with muskets alone. The charge swept along to the right, striking Geary's Division the next after Wood's. Geary had advanced half a mile from the trenches he occupied in the morning, and had just marched his troops to the top of a ridge, when the Rebel columns were thrown on him with terrible violence. The 33d New Jersey, which was thrown out to fortify a hill in advance of the main line, lost over half its number in the first few minutes of the charge. The most of Geary's lines were through a dense wood, and his right flank was exposed by an interval of two or three hundred yards, which Williams' Division was endeavoring to close.

When the enemy came on, General Bine's Brigade, on Geary's right, was speedily enveloped on the right and rear, and fell back, after a stout fight, to the trenches it occupied in the morning, where it was reformed. Portions of Colonel Ireland's Brigade in the centre were so enfiladed and driven back. By turning one of his batteries from the front to the right, General Geary succeeded in reforming his shattered line, where it stood, and not another foot did it yield, rolling back charge after charge. From four o'clock till long after dark, the Rebels endeavored to force their way through the gap they had opened, but the pluck of our lads triumphed. Geary held the hill at the end as at the beginning of the assault. That portion of his line that fell back was re-formed, and in about an hour went back into action on General Williams' right.

The tremendous Rebel assault spent its fury on General Williams' Division, next on Geary's right. This division had advanced also about half a mile when the Rebels swept upon it. The shock was met without flinching. The division refused to give an inch, and though the enemy made three several charges on it before nightfall it repulsed them all without wavering, though in doing so it sustained heavier loss than any other division on the right. The fighting on this part of our line was in dense woods.

The attack grazed the left of Palmer's Corps, which had not left its trenches, but was preparing to do so. Colonel Anson McCook's Brigade was partially engaged, behaving nobly, and repulsing the enemy from beginning to the end. About 9 P. M., the enemy abandoned the fight in front of Geary and Williams, carrying off many of their dead and wounded, and falling back to their heavy works about a mile distant. In front of Ward and Newton, he was compelled to leave all the dead and severely wounded.

Judging from great piles heaped up there, the enemy lost in killed and wounded alone over five thousand. We captured about one thousand pioneers. The loss in Hooker's Corps (official) is as follows:—Williams' Division, 627; Geary's, 457; Ward's, 527; total, 1611. Newton's Division (official), 102; 14th Corps, 200. Total loss, 1913.

The statement that our troops were in fortifications is untrue. They were advancing to take a new position when attacked, and save with Newton, who had some half-finished rail barricades, the fight was an open one. Even the aggressive Hood is not fool enough to attack us in trenches. Prisoners were captured from every corps in the Rebel army, all of whom said the programme was to drive us into the Chattahoochee river, and that nearly their entire army was engaged.

During the progress of the fight various corps on the left advanced over a mile, McPherson at nightfall being within two and a half miles of Atlanta, and no portion of our lines more than four miles distant. Left the front July 21, at 2 P. M.; at that time our right was established on the battle-field about four miles from Atlanta; the left was within long range shelling distance. The enemy stuck closely to his heavy works girdling the town, a mile or two outside the suburbs.

KILLED.

Col W K Logie, 151 N Y	Lieut Waterbury, 143 N Y
Col Geo A Cobham, 101 Pa	Lieut T M Warren, 143 N Y
Col Chas Randall, 149 N Y	Capt Henry C Wiley, 123 N Y
Capt David J Lindsay, 149 N Y	Capts Wolf and Davis, 49 Pa
Capt Thos H Elliot, Geary's Staff	Lieut Lewis, 79 Indiana
Lieut Joan Bazan 60 Ohio	Capt P P Seaman, 24 Wis
Adjt Radcliff, 143 N Y	Capt Rose Miller, 28 Wis
	Lieut Pullman, 19 Michigan

WOUNDED.

Col Step McGroerty, 61 Ohio	Capt Moore, 59 Pa
Major Baker, 19 Mich	Adjt Moore, 29 Pa
Capt Matlock, 7 Ind	Lt-Col Bowen, 60 Ohio
Capt Curtis, 136 N Y	Col Colgrove, 27 Ind
Capt Steinmyer, 26 Wis	Major L Baldwin, 150 N Y
Capt Dickerson, 26 Conn	Capt Lawyer, 2 Mass
Capt Post, 20 Conn	Capt Kisterer, 16 Pa
Lt-Col D L Jackson, 134 N Y	Adjt Carey, 123 N Y
Capt Dunn, 103 Pa	Lt-Col McNitt, 111 N Y
Capt S R Boresall 28 Pa	Major Claherty, 143 N Y
Capt A Verkes, 5 Ohio	Adjt Bayard, 141 N Y
Capt M T Wright, 29 Ohio	Capt Shiltzenbaugh, 44 Pa
Capt Delany, 60 N Y	

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Sanford is holding forth to crowded houses every night at the Walnut Street Theatre. Mr. Sanford has been absent from this city for two years, and now returns with the largest body of talented performers in the country. The troupe appear in a new, rich, rare, and inimitable programme every night, and, as we have before said, his exertions are rewarded by a large attendance.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO DAY.—Six A. M., 71. Noon, 86. 1 P. M., 87. Wind, W.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—This morning Barney McGunigan was before Alderman Moore, upon the charge of shooting a little girl named Ellen Shenan in the ankle. It seems that McGunigan and another man, named Thomas King, were intoxicated, and met in Bedford street, between Sixth and Seventh. They got into a fight, and both drew pistols and agreed to fight a duel. The ball from McGunigan's weapon took effect as stated. He was arrested, while King made his escape. The accused was held in the sum of $800 bail to answer at Court.

INCREASE OF WAGES.—From the following notice promulgated by the Commandant of the Navy Yard yesterday, it is presumed that the ship carpenters will resume work to-day:—

COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1864.—Having received certificates that three dollars and fifty cents per day is given by certain ship-builders in the immediate vicinity of the yard, I have determined to conform to this rate of pay for shipwrights, from the 1st day of August next. All other employees will receive a proportionate increase, so far as it can be done consistently with the rate of wages given by outside establishments near the yard. Subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Navy.

(Signed) C. K. STRIBLING, Commandant.

LOCAL BREVITIES.—Two men, named Patrick Sheran and Robert Fearon, have been held in $1000 bail by Alderman Pancoast to answer the charge of committing an assault and battery on Mr. Henry Clark, a letter carrier.... A boy, named Thomas Duran, aged twelve years, had his arm broken yesterday by falling from the roof of his father's dwelling, on South street, above Fifteenth.... A colored boy, named George E. Russel, was run over and killed on the Norristown Railroad yesterday, above Manayunk. The accident occurred while the deceased was jumping from one car to the other, the train being in motion at the time.

GOVERNMENT MECHANICS EXEMPT FROM THE DRAFT.—A decision has just been made by the Provost Marshal-General, which reads that "Skilled mechanics and operatives employed in the armories, arsenals, and navy yards of the United States, who shall be drafted, and on examination held to service, will not be required to report for duty under such draft so long as they remain in the aforesaid service; provided the officer in charge shall certify that their labor as mechanics or operatives is necessary for the naval or military service."

FLOUR AND DEATH.—Flour in this city is *only* thirteen dollars per barrel. We do not presume this announcement to be news to any housekeeper, but certainly the length of their growls may be shortened when they peruse the following from the Richmond *Examiner*:—

"For the first time in our varied experience we saw on Tuesday a barrel of flour hauled up Governor street on a hearse! The public stared, but the driver drove on. When we came to recollect that flour was five and six hundred dollars per barrel, and that the struggle for bread was one of life and death, we better appreciated the connection between the hearse and the barrel of flour."

DESPERATE CHARACTER.—John Cahill was arrested in the Nineteenth Ward, yesterday, charged with assault and battery, with intent to kill. He was taken before Alderman Coude, and during the progress of the hearing became very violent. He attempted to strike the officer who had him under arrest, and when remonstrated with by the Alderman, also made an attempt to strike that official. He was committed in default of $1000 bail for trial.

TOO MUCH GAS.—The soda water machine of Mr. F. Tourtelot, druggist, of Germantown, became unmanageable recently while the gas was rapidly generating, and a terrific explosion was the result, scattering and destroying almost the entire contents of the cellar where the explosion took place. Mr. Tourtelot's assistant, who was present at the time, narrowly escaped with his life. The entire loss is about four hundred dollars.

ACCIDENT.—This morning about 11 o'clock a boy named William Henshaw, 14 years of age, was caught by a belt of the machinery in the woolen factory of Mr. Evans, Sixth street, above Columbia avenue. He sustained serious injuries about the head and body, and was taken to his home, Master street, above Hancock.

MEETING OF REPORTERS.—This afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, a meeting of reporters attached to the public press of this city will be held at the Assembly Buildings, corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets. A general attendance is requested, as matters of vital interest will be brought before the meeting.

RELIGIOUS.—The Germantown Baptist Church have called Rev. A. H. Long, of Canandaigua, N. Y., to become their pastor, and he will enter on his duties in September.

Rev. Dr. Heilfenstein, pastor of the Market Square Church, of Germantown, has been presented with a purse of $254 by his congregation.

BIGAMY.—Joseph Fitzpatrick was before Alderman Enen yesterday, charged with bigamy. He is alleged to have three wives. The first wife appeared at the hearing. The defendant was held in one thousand dollars bail to answer.

EXPECTED ARRIVAL.—Mr. B. S. Brown, of the Washington Street Refreshment Saloon, informs us that 931 troops left New York at quarter past nine o'clock this morning, and will be entertained at the Saloon at five o'clock this afternoon.

THE ALMSHOUSE INQUEST.—The Coroner's inquest on the accident at the Almshouse was resumed yesterday afternoon, at the rooms of the Guardians of the Poor, when the following testimony was produced:—

MR. DANIEL SMITH was the first witness sworn—He was the steward of the Almshouse in 1849, when alterations were made in the cellar piers. He recounts the manner in which the piers of the cellar and the one which caused the accident were constructed. These piers were never tampered with until they were cut through to allow the introduction of steam pipes; this was done in 1854. The contractors were BIRKENBINE, MARTIN & THOTTEN. At the time the witness thought too much of the stone work was cut away, but he deemed that he had no right to interfere. Before this work the buildings were substantial. The workmen cut directly from the cellar, to permit the introduction of hot air chambers, and to convey heating tubes to other parts of the building. The warm air chambers were ten feet wide. The right to direct the contractor belonged exclusively to the contractor who had charge of the work in the insane department.

GEORGE H. CLARK, sworn—In 1859 I was employed in the Medical Department of the Almshouse; I was engaged in introducing warm air into the building; I knew nothing about the cutting away of walls; in the Medical Department there was considerable difficulty, and the original design had to be abandoned, as the construction of the building would not allow the carrying out of the original plans; I never noticed anything like too much of the lower part being cut away; I acted for Mr. BIRKENBINE; I was a bricklayer; I was not there in 1849; I saw nothing of the work until a year after it had been completed; Mr. HUMPHRIES had charge of the work; I think a man by the name of —— was the bricklayer under BIRKENBINE; there was more cut away in the Medical Department than in the insane; I have often remarked that none of the departments are safe where the arches support the upper structure.

Mr. BIRKENBINE was then sworn—I cannot recall the exact amount of cutting; when we commenced operations we found that a former attempt had been made to heat the departments by furnaces; furnaces had been placed under the stacks, and a way had been cut; this was before we commenced operations; we opened this way to allow room for our work; we did not cut away as much as the work required, or as the Superintendent desired; so much were we impressed with the insecurity of the buildings that we refused to work until the inmates were removed; the work at the House was wanting in finish; some parts were good, and some others weak and tottering; wherever we cut down shutting we made it all right; the openings we found there were under the chimney flues, and were not made all the way through; we opened a passage; the opening in the piers I think was made by us; I cannot recollect the size or the hot air duct made in the piers.

At this point of the examination a drawing of the plan of the building was exhibited, and the jury entered into a general conversation in reference to the condition of the supports of the upper floors. The questioning elicited the facts that all along the range of buildings a succession of iron arches supported the stone stacks, on which the joists of the floors rested. The introduction of steam pipes into the Insane Department was effected by cutting through the arch on which the stacks rested, until the bearings were almost entirely removed. But seven inches of a broken arch on one side, and nine inches on the other, supported the sack of masonry on which rested the beams of the second and third floors. The jury questioned the witness in regard to the cutting away of the arch, but Mr. BIRKENBINE could not recall the exact dimensions of the opening made sixteen years ago. He said he proceeded very carefully, examining the work morning and afternoon, and, fully aware of the unsafe condition of the building, he attempted to guard against it. He

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Two Cents Per Copy, or Twelve Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

Mr. Fessenden having failed to come to satisfactory terms with the New York banks, has appealed to the people to lend him the two hundred millions of money which he tells them are needed to meet the necessities of the Treasury. His predecessor, Mr. Chase, was eminently successful in like invocations, and it is not surprising that the same mode of sustaining the national credit should be adhered to, in default of one that is better, or equally as good.

The Secretary of the Treasury evidently entertains a very confident faith in the disposition, as well as the ability, of the people to loan the whole amount required; and the reasons on which he bases that trust are certainly sound and cogent enough to justify all his expectations of carrying through a favorable issue the first financial measure of his administration of the department of which he has assumed the control.

He starts out with the proposition that the people have abundant ability to supply all the money that is necessary to answer the present demand. In that presumption he certainly is fully warranted. No man can for a moment doubt that there is available wealth enough in the hands of a comparatively small portion of the business community in the North to furnish the Federal exchequer with ten times the sum that Mr. Fessenden now calls for.

This then being established, our Minister of Finance goes a step further, and contends that the best, because the most secure and advantageous, investment that individuals and corporations can make of their spare money is that which he proposes. And on this head he argues, with great force and good sense, that if the Government is preserved in the end, its securities will be certainly redeemed to the uttermost farthing; and that if it is not maintained against the efforts of the Rebels to destroy it, then no securities or investments of any kind, whether public or private, will be worth anything. Hence the inference is fairly drawn, that the people should cheerfully lend the Government all the funds that they can invest at interest, for the sake of securing not only what they loan, but what they reserve. In giving expression to this obviously sound principle of policy as regards the disposition of private means with a view to both safety and profit, Mr. Fessenden says:—

"This is not the time for any lover of his country to inquire as to the state of the money market, or ask whether he can so invest his surplus capital as to yield him a larger return. No return and no profit can be desirable, if followed by national dissolution or national disgrace. Present profit thus acquired is but the precursor of future and speedy destruction. No investment can be so surely profitable as that which tends to insure the national existence. I am encouraged in the belief that by the recent legislation of Congress our finances may soon be placed upon a sounder and more stable footing. The present deranged condition of the currency is imputable, in a great degree, to disturbances arising from the withdrawal of necessary checks often inevitable in time of war, when the expenditure must largely exceed any possible supply of coin. The opportunities thus presented to acquire sudden wealth have led to vicious speculation, a consequent increase of prices, and violent fluctuations."

The reader will doubtless observe that in the above passage the Secretary of the Treasury more than intimates a hope that our currency may be restored within a reasonable period to a specie basis, as well as his purpose to exert all his powers and influence, as the financial minister of the nation, to bring about that most desirable event at the earliest possible moment.

But he can do nothing in his high and important office either to supply the fiscal wants of the Government in this momentous crisis of its fortunes, or to improve the financial condition of the country, unless the people respond with due alacrity and liberality to the appeal he has made to their patriotism as well as their interest. The loan is popularized by reducing the minimum of subscription to it to fifty dollars; and as it is put, by that provision, in the power of almost every loyal citizen to contribute towards the support of the Government in its present fearful necessity, all should rush forward to its relief.

NORTHERN AID TO THE REBELS.

Most unfortunate for the North has proved the deep knowledge of human nature possessed by the Southern leaders. Amply is it displayed in the fulfilment of the prophecies which, in the form of threats, preceded the Rebellion. Without this knowledge the Southern leaders would not have dared to commence the strife. Well did these men know that they could array on their side two potent feelings which actuate mankind—pride of race and of caste.

We know that in intelligence and influence the Southern whites scarcely rank above the slave population. So low are they, that even the slave looks down upon men arrogating to themselves immeasurable superiority from the mere fact of color, and he has recorded his contempt in the expression, "white trash." Slavery has not entailed more degradation upon the blacks than upon the mass of waites; for with the former, their condition is compulsory, whilst with the latter, their benighted state is a willing bondage to which the whole moral nature of the man assents. We, who knew well the mass of Southern whites to be a population which served the purpose of a vast system of overseership—who knew that a few petty lords, possessed of great manors and numerous slaves, controlled, as with a sceptre, the untutored masses,—we, who knew this, had still to learn what the Southern leaders have taught us—that men may hug the chains which fetter their better natures, and fight, that their jailers may still imprison them in outermost darkness. But the Southern leaders knew it well. They prophesied it. They threatened us with it, and they have proved it. They knew that they were enlisting against us both pride of race and pride of caste.

The Southern white slave fights to the death rather than that his social relation to the black slave shall be changed. What has he of land, or wealth, or station? He has nothing but superiority in white blood and position in relation to the negro. Lord of himself to be ignorant and lazy—to regard all manual labor as degradation, because the negro was forced to labor, and because he cannot comprehend that labor is noble, not because it is digging, or ploughing, or weaving, but because it is independence.

But the knowledge of the Southern leaders did not end with comprehension of the South. They knew that even in the North there existed amongst the lower order of whites antagonism to the negro. They knew that the leavings of labor were cast to him, and when his wretched wages forced him to live in squalid neighborhoods, they pointed with derision at the freedom which had not essentially bettered his condition. We afforded them a double argument. "See," said they, "how you "care for the negro. See, too, how unfit the "negro is to take care of himself."

The disloyal press in the North has made full use of the prejudice which is derived from pride of race and of caste; nor has it by any means yet relinquished the strong hold which it thus obtains over the passions of the mob. Copperheads still zealously declare that this is exclusively the white man's war, and none but the white man should be allowed to fight. The inference to be drawn from the assertion is that a Rebel is too good to be shot by a negro soldier—an opinion from which we beg leave to dissent. Copperheads tell us that the negro is cowardly—in fact everything base, which he has proved himself not to be. His name is daily used with scorn. Yet what is the truth? He has already lived slander down. This man, so misrepresented, so maligned, has, by the testimony of officers of the army, proved his heroism on many a battle-field and in many a deadly breach. He has bravely gone into a conflict where certain death awaited his capture.

We have not heard that he ever shrank from incurring the double risk to which he was subjected. Yet the Copperhead, while staying away from the battle-field, sneers at the man whose breast is one of the bulwarks of his home.

If some men could see fifty years into the future, they would shrink from the record which they are now making for the shame of their descendants. They stir up the bad passions of the multitude in favor of a wicked cause, and they oppose themselves to means of saving a country whose prosperity they will not scruple to enjoy.

QUACKERY.

When we have occasion to record a fearful railroad accident, or the fall of a building, by which some persons are killed, others fatally injured, and others again seriously wounded and bruised, we assume that the catastrophe in this, as in all like cases, could not have happened without gross carelessness. It is hardly possible that a viaduct or other structure on any railway route could give way with the pressure it was designed to bear, unless through imperfectness of original construction or a want of due vigilance in watching the gradual progress of decay by wear and tear.

Both these causes, most probably, are chargeable with the casualty, which affords only another of many illustrations of the singularly loose way in which we manage affairs involving interests no less important than life itself. We do things in such a hurry that it is not at all surprising that our steamers blow up, our houses tumble down, and our bridges go to pieces under the least extra strain. There is no thoroughness and finish in our fabrics, from a pin or button to the largest piece of masonry. We turn our hands with wonderful readiness to every kind of business. We have natural facility enough for every species of productive industry.

There is nothing done anywhere that we do not attempt to do, and there is nothing made that we do not try to make. But there is a lack of artistic perfection, and solid, honest substantiality, in the least and greatest creation of our spinners and weavers, our cobblers and cutlers, our carpenters and builders. Our cloth has a surface-finish and shine on it, but it won't wear. It rubs off amazingly quick. The colors are brilliant, but they will fade. Our knives won't cut, and the edge is always turning. Our buttons are perpetually breaking up and breaking off. The bodies of our shoes are forever losing their soles. The chairs we sit on crack and cave-in under us. The spring-beds we sleep on are a vanity and a delusion. The carriages we ride in break down and pitch us out headlong. Our dwellings crack, and shrink, and warp, and sometimes crumble up like cardhouses, and come down with a crash. In short, we do every thing so fast that we do nothing well. If we run up a huge storehouse or hotel in a fortnight, we regard it as a notable example of expedition, as if it were far more important to accomplish a work quickly than to make it solid and lasting. We are more concerned to get through with a job, or a certain amount of labor, than careful about how we do it. Our manufactures are made to sell; and in order to promote that grand aim, cheapness and outside glitter are the conditions to be compassed. Hence all our best pains are spent in giving a fabric a high polish, a flashy exterior finish and fineness, while there is nothing beneath but the coarsest, slovenliest botchwork. This really disreputable manner of working at all kinds of trades, and the habit of imposition it cultivates in the mechanic, has had the double effect of retarding progress in constructive skill, and making us content with a very low degree of expertness in any kind of handicraft. What a product lacks in real merit and solidity, we make up for in deceptive appearance; and so that people are taken in by the fraud, we do not care for the consequences, either as respects their interests or the credit of the trade.

This demoralization in our industry has been going forward for years, and unless it be corrected, no protective tariffs will prevail against the superior integrity and thoroughness of foreign workmanship. The devil-may-care way in which we build and dig, and engineer, and fabricate, is telling against us at home and abroad.

That propensity to cheat which is exhibited in Yankee clocks, wooden nutmegs, and all sorts of wretched gimcrackery by which a cunning knave may turn a dishonest penny, has destroyed faith in the character of our artisans and their productions; and even Americans buy American fabrics with a feeling that the chances are ten to one that they will be gammoned and humbugged out of their eyes. Quackery with us seems to be the order of the day, and it has had so marvellous a success that it is hourly creeping into all our pursuits and professions.

We have empirics at the bar, in the pulpit, among the doctors, in our colleges, our banks, our counting-rooms, factories, and workshops, and, indeed, everywhere. Our drink and food are drugged; pills, powders, decoctions, and every species of abominable nostrums are manufactured and sold by tons; we buy silk garments and find them more than half cotton; we pay an extra price for a hat war ranted to last a reasonable time, and it dissolves into glue the first rain.

Charlatanism is, in very truth, growing and flourishing amongst us in a remarkable degree, and it may be worth our while to consider whither it will lead us ultimately. The greedy pursuit of wealth by the shortest cut is converting us into a nation of cheats. Lawmaking, and statesmanship, and even religion, have become mere trades with many, and when the lust of gold and the tricks of the quack and the mountebank are being carried into the forum, the cabinet, the legislative hall, and the Church, it is high time to begin to look out for our property, our lives, and our souls.

A WORD OF ADVICE.

Now that the new National Loan is fairly before the public, we trust that Philadelphia will sustain her proud reputation for liberality and confidence towards the finances of the Government. Every dollar of spare capital should be brought out of its hiding-place, and invested at once in the new loan. The rate of interest and strength of its security should make it a favorite with all classes of our people. It can be subscribed for in any amount, from fifty dollars to five thousand, at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., No. 114 S. Third street.

The Sanitary Commission and Anti-Scorbutics in the Army of the Potomac.

It is well known that one of the greatest needs of the Army of the Potomac in Virginia is a constant supply of proper vegetable food. It is impossible that the health of the men can be preserved while they subsist only on Government "hard tack." The Sanitary Commission, feeling the vital importance of supplies of vegetables, principally onions, pickles and potatoes, to ward off any tendency to scurvy, have made such abundant provisions that vegetable food sufficient to supply one ration a day for twenty days for every man in General Grant's army have been forwarded and distributed since that army has been before Petersburg.

How this munificent donation has been received the annexed order and letters will show:—

Head-quarters, Second Army Corps, July 1, 1864.—Special Orders, No. 170.—Extract.—The Sanitary Commission having turned over for the use of the troops of this corps

140 boxes tomatoes (about 4000 lbs),
19 boxes lemons,
5 bbls. pickled onions,
250 lbs chewing tobacco,

they will be distributed under the direction of the Chief Commissary of the Corps, only to the men of the divisions and artillery now occupying the line of works.

By order of Major-General Hancock.
W. P. Wilson, A. A. A. G.

Head-quarters Eighteenth Army Corps, in the Field, near Petersburg, July 1, 1864.—To Dr. J. H. Douglas, Associate Secretary Sanitary Commission.—Dear Sir:—The supplies kindly forwarded by you from the Sanitary Commission have been received at these head-quarters, and will at once be distributed as requested.

The Major-General commanding the Corps desires me to express to you his appreciation of this donation to his command by the Commission you represent, and to say that there perhaps has never been a time when they could be of greater benefit, or that their want has been more felt by the troops.

He also desires me to express to you, and through you to the Commission you represent, his thanks for the interest they have ever shown for the welfare and well-being of the troops in the field, and his appreciation of the work in which they are engaged and the labors of their lamented dead.

I am, dear sir, yours very truly, &c.,
Wm. Russell, Jr.,
Major and Ass't Adj't-General.

Head-quarters, Third Division, Sixth A. C., June 25, 1864.—Surgeon R. Bare, Surgeon-in-Chief Third Division, Sixth Corps—Sir:—Please present my best thanks to Dr. Stein-r, Chief Inspector sanitary Commission, and Mr. Blazius agent for the 8 th Corps, for the very acceptable and liberal donation of two wagon loads of anti-scorbutics to this Division; and while I am grateful on the score of health, the men feel this tangible proof of the benefits of the Commission. Very respectfully,

James B. Ricketts, Brigadier-General.

Head-quarters Ninth Army Corps, Camp Before Petersburg, Va., July 1, 1864.—Sir:—It gives me great pleasure to acknowledge herewith the receipt of an issue of vegetables for my command, contributed by the Sanitary Commission.

My command is already indebted to you for several issues of vegetables and anti-scorbutics, and I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing my sincere thanks and appreciation of the value of the services which your Commission has so generously rendered.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
A. E. Burnside, Major-General.

Field Hospital, Ninth Army Corps, Near Petersburg, Va., July 2, 1864.—Dr. J. H. Douglas, Associate Secretary U. S. Sanitary Commission—Sir:—As Surgeons and Chaplains of the Ninth Army Corps, it gives us great pleasure to acknowledge to you and to the many friends of the Sanitary Commission our great indebtedness to this Commission during the present campaign for the supply of numerous articles so essential to the comfort of the sick and wounded, demonstrating the exceeding value of this charity.

It affords us unqualified pleasure to bear testimony to the energy and faithfulness of your agent, Dr. N. C. Stevens, in dispensing the stores committed to his trust.

Eq ually do we commend his judgment in the distribution of large quantities of anti-scorbutics to the men in the trenches, where the ability of such material is established in the prevention of sickness and the regulation of the system, rendering their recovery, when wounded, more probable and speedy.

We trust that the Commission will continue its work in this direction, so favorably begun.

Most respectfully yours,
Horace Ludington, Surgeon 109th Pa., in charge of 1st Division, 9th Army Corps, Field Hospitals.
John W. Snow, Surgeon 50th Mass.
J. O. Mullen, Surgeon 14th N. Y. Artillery.
A. H. Lashell, Chaplain 57th Mass.
T. Fletcher Oakes, Sergeant 55th Mass., Assistant Surgeon Hospital 1st Division, 9 h Army Corps.
W. V. White, Surgeon 57th Mass.
E. W. Gould, Assistant Surgeon, 59th Me.
Horace B. Durant, Assistant Surgeon 109th Pa.
Wm. A. Webster, Surgeon 9th N. H.
Theodore J. Curtis, Surgeon 45th Pa.
J. D. Milward, Surgeon 31st Me.
Sherman Cooper, Surgeon 6th N. H
Robert T. Paine, Jr., Surgeon 2d N. Y. M.
E. B. Pierce, Assistant Surgeon 17th Vt.
H. M. G. Milson, Assistant Surgeon.
E. G. Messenger, Assistant Surgeon Pa. Vols.
Chas C. Hinton, Surgeon 32d Me.
H. S. B. Smith, Assistant Surgeon 32d Me.
J. S. Dowe, Chaplain 6th N. H., Veteran.
E. Z. Taylor, Chaplain 11th N. H.
George C. Gracesor, Chaplain 31st Me.
Wm. A. Start, Chaplain 58th Mass.
Wm. B. D. Brackwood, Surgeon 45th Pa.
L. B. Beckley, Chaplain 48th Pa.
L. W. Bliss Surgeon 51st N. Y.
E. J. Bo me, Surgeon 2d Mich., Veteran.
S. S. Fricen, Surgeon 2d Brigade, 3d Division, 9th Army Corps.
Wm B. Fox, Surgeon 1st Brigade, 3d Division, 9th Army Corps.
H. E. Smith, Surgeon 27th Mich.
D. E. Romdy, Surgeon 37th Wis.
W. E. Sourlock, Surgeon 51st Pa.
A. F. Wheaton, surg on 1st Mich., Sharp-shooters.
Charles E. Ames, surgeon 69th Ohio.
Lafr son H. Powers, Assistant surgeon 27th Mich.
H. L. Butterfield, Surgeon 38th Wis.
L. L. Doolittle, Sur eon 24th A. Y Cav.
Joseph Jones, Chaplain 22d Mich.
S. N. Hamaline, Chaplain 27th Mich.
J. D. Bovine, Surgeon 17th Mic h.

Married.

HAZZARD—CLARK.—On the 7th of May, by the Rev. J. F. CHAMBERS, W. S. HAZZARD to Miss EMMA CLARK, both of this city.

Died.

ANDREWS.—On the 26th inst., ANN C. ANDREWS, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, George Roberts, near Fellowship, S. J., on Friday, 29th inst. at 8 o'clock P. M.

EVANS.—On the 26th inst., SAMUEL EVANS, in the 64th year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 718 N. Ninth street, on Friday next, at 9 o'clock A. M. Funeral to proceed to West Vincent, Chester county, Pa. Funeral services on Thursday evening, at his late residence.

HAZZARD.—On the 7th of June, at Coal Harbor, Sergeant W. S. HAZZARD, of Co. B, B. Baxter's Fire Zouaves, of wounds received in the intrenchments.

KINSMAN.—On the 26th inst. at Florence Heights, N. J., HAROLD, youngest son of H. J. and Julia Kinsman, aged 3 years.

MAITLAND.—On the 25th inst., Mrs. MARY MAITLAND, aged 74 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 319 Powell street, above Fifth street, below Spruce street, on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock. Service at St. Joseph's Church. Interment at St. Mary's, S. Fourth street.

MORRIS.—On the 24th inst. LYDIA R., eldest daughter of John and Mary Morris.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, Second street above Norris, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

McDOUGAL.—On Tuesday morning, July 26, ANNA M. BROOKS, wife of Samuel A. McDougal.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

SMITH.—On Monday, July 25th, JOHN B. SMITH, Sr., in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Green Lane and Main street, Manayunk, on Thursday, July 28th, inst. at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

WAGNER.—On the 25th inst., CHARLES LEO WAGNER, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Independent Council No. 16, U. A. M., and employees of the United States Arsenal, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1228 Francis street, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanics' Cemetery.

WOODCOCK.—On the 25th inst., LUCY, daughter of Thomas and Mary Ann Woodcock, aged 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, Miller street, Germantown, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

LILLIE'S
CHILLED IRON SAFE
THOROUGHLY DRILL-PROOF,
Thoroughly Burglar-Proof,
AND
THOROUGHLY FIRE-PROOF.

THE LAST EDITION
OF
DAVID EVANS'
ROORBACKS NAILED TO THE COUNTER

His Article in Sunday Dispatch of 3d inst., Reviewed.

He first says:—"I, David Evans, of the firm of Evans & Watson, still stand by my exploits, as published in the 'Press' of the 1st inst." Why does he continue to blow his trumpet in this way? Simply because he knows the Corn Exchange Bank will not furnish $1500 worth of Safes at their expense for any such object, or become mixed up in the matter in any way; therefore he can blow with impunity. He has evidently learned the lesson that discretion is the better part of valor, and that it is safer to fight behind breastworks than in the open field; therefore will not deviate from his challenge—that is, will not make it practical. He next says Lillie acknowledges all his Safes are not burglar-proof, &c.

Lillie acknowledges simply this and no more, that a Safe must be fairly drill-proof to be burglar-proof, and he claims that his Chilled Iron Safes are usually and generally, thoroughly and fairly drill-proof, and therefore burglar-proof; at the same time Lillie admits that it is possible and even probable that occasionally there may be a mercantile Safe not so thoroughly chilled as it ought to be, although great care is used to have them as uniform as possible.

The writer next says he has been testing one of Lillie's Safes every morning, and says he has succeeded in drilling a hole through it. He does not say that he has an apparatus got up for the occasion, and one not practical for a burglar to carry with him; that he uses an enormous pressure, &c.; but not withstanding all this it is evident the Safe is not as hard as usual, or he would not succeed as he does. He next asserts—as he has drilled this Safe drill any of Lillie's. This is mere assertion and not proof, and he will have the opportunity hereafter to test his wonderful skill in drilling chilled iron to the satisfaction of the public.

The writer next introduces a bill of sale of one of Lillie's Safes to Weaver & Sprankle, and proceeds to show how he succeeded in duping them to make an exchange for one of Evans & Watson's. He says the Chicago "Tribune" of March 8, 1864, fell into their hands (that is, that he, David Evans put it into their hands), which contained an account of the burning of the Court House in Nevada county, Iowa. He also says by this account the Court House was burned to thirty minutes, together with $10,000 in greenbacks, and all the contents of one of Lillie's Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, and that this statement induced Mr. Sra. Weaver & Sprankle to make their exchange.

The following certificates will show how completely Messrs. Weaver & Sprankle were duped; and although David Evans has made the greatest efforts to dupe others, both in the city and country, by secretly circulating this same false statement, to my knowledge this is the only instance of success, or that he would seem to be now disposed to exult, even at the expense of the party thus duped.

The above statement was made by one Ross, was absolutely false, and it was used by a safe-maker in Chicago to obtain it, and I have no doubt David Evans knew it when he circulated this paper, as counter certificates were published in the Chicago papers about the same time; besides, it is his habit to circulate and publish such statements after they are publicly known to be false. I now offer the statements of the Judge of Nevada county, and another prominent financier of a city, to show the truth of facts in this case, and have other certificates of the same character on hand.

Nevada, Iowa, February 26, 1864.—I hereby certify that the safe used by T. J. Ross, as Treasurer, which was in the Court House at the fire, March 31, 1857, when said Court House was burned, was by me purchased in November, 1856, in Iowa City, of the World's Safe Company, from their agent, at a cost of $180 delivered there, and was manufactured by said World's Safe Company in Del., and was a small safe, about two and a half feet high and two feet wide, and stood the fire as well as any safe of its size would be expected under the circumstances of being, as every one knows, a very severe night, and said safe was in the south-east corner of said Court House, and the wind blowing strong from the northwest, making it the hottest place in the said building. The safe fell from the second story, and lay in such a manner as to have the fire operate similar to a furnace. Said safe was in the fire and ruins from six o'clock in the evening till nine o clock next morning. When opened, we found part of the money somewhat charred, but the bulk of it legible.

E. C. Evans, County Judge.

Iowa City, February 24, 1864.—A. L. Winne, Esq., Agent for Lillie's Safes, Chicago:—I herewith send you some woodwork from the safe of Mr. Ross, which in a circular of Herring & Co. is stated to be "burnt to ashes or a perfect charcoal." The woodwork that is yet in the safe is perfect, except charred a little, notwithstanding they doubtless set fire to it by letting the air in when opened, and allowing it to burn after taking out the contents. There is no doubt but if proper judgment had been used in opening the safe, it could have had a new door, and with very little expense be fit for use again, and everything in it preserved perfect.

Mr. Ross was in my store, but did not let himself be known to me at the time he gave H. & Co. the letter. They offered him $250 for the old safe. He states that he had six bt of his nine thousand dollars with him. The safe was not one of Lillie's, but a small size of World's Safe Co., 1851 make.

Yours, respectfully,
E. T. Seymour.

Now what are the facts in this case? Simply that the Safe was not Lillie's, for it made in 1851 by the World's Safe Company, when they used fire brick for filling, and not made as Lillie now makes Safes, and instead of its contents being burned to ashes, they were mostly preserved, and with proper care the whole might have been, and the Safe was in the real 5 hours instead of 30 minutes. Thus is this last Rowback nailed to the counter, not until Weaver & Sprankle were most thoroughly duped, and very likely others; and this is the way that David Evans inconvertably proves Lillie's Safe not fire-proof; and for him to say they are not burglar-proof is worse than folly, until he can so instruct his more advanced pupils that they may succeed better than they did in their attempt on the West Philadelphia Trust Fund Safe. I rather suspect his presence may be required to insure their success—next session.

I see in the "Sunday Dispatch" of the 24th July, the Tioga County Bank robbery is again disp ayed by the same David Evans. I would merely say that the safe was neither a Bank Safe nor Lillie's; that I have a letter voluntarily written to me by the Cashier, enclosing a copy of the letter to Evans & Watson, saying that they took the money, to publish a part of it, in order to deceive the people. This copy can be seen at my depot. I would say also, that the Tioga County Bank have just ordered a No 1 National Bank Safe, Lillie's Chilled Iron, price $1000 This needs no comment. Another Rowback nailed to the counter.

I see, also, in the same paper, a mangled extract from The Evening Telegraph of April 16, republished, that is the play of *Hamlet* with Hamlet deleted with "Handel" put out. In my former answer to that article, I intimated that the different ways of opening the common Safe as there described were of common occurrence and well known, and were so stated and had been previously published to the world, all which the writer found it convenient to leave out to meet his case in his reasons.

M. C. Sadler, Agent,
No. 21 S. Seventh Street.

N. B.—I have just received in exchange for Lillie's Chilled Iron two large Evans & Watson's Safes from the Bank of Southern Liberties, and one large Evans & Watson's Safe from Messrs. Imlay & Bicknell, Bank Note Reporters which I shall sell at very low prices. I do not call them Fire-Proof, as I might deceive the purchaser. I do not call them *Burglar-Proof*, as I might offend David Evans, and I should not at ever alm y deceive the purchaser. I would say, also, that I have on hand, and are coming in some ten to twelve of Evans & Watson's middle sized Safes, now exchanged for Lillie's, which will be offered at below auction prices, besides a large number of other makers.

I would state further that these Safes were not exchanged for Lillie's Safes on account of secret circulars falsely representing the inmates or Evans & Watson's Safes, or others, but simply from the fact that the owners had more confidence in one and one-half to two inches thickness chilled iron than one sixteenth to one twelfth of an inch thickness sheet iron as a protection against either fire or the burglar.

M. C. SADLER,
1039 Agent.

Choice Old Government
Java Coffee,
Roasted Fresh
Every Morning,
Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Bocol te Cr amels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c
No. 316 Ch snut street, below Fourth.

Steck & Co.'s Pianos.—
STECK & CO.'S MASON & HAMLIN'S PIANOS
CABINET ORGANS.
STECK & CO.'S PIANOS.
J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.
INVALIDS AND CONVALESCENTS.
Invalids and Convalescents,
Invalids and Convalescents,
Especially
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
FEMALES IN DELICATE HEALTH,
Will find our Will find our Will find our
California Wines, California Wines, California Wines,
California Wines, California Wines,
California Wines, California Wines,
peculiarly valuable in all cases of languor and great prostration of strength.

Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask
Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask	Ask

Drs. McClelland, Gebhard, Jackson,
(of the Pennsylvania University),
Hering, Bowne, Groves, Harshorne
Schmucke, Williams, Hartley, Neidhard,
Wilson, Tindal, Vinal, Fonday,
Noble, Knorr, Mayland, Turner,
and other leading physicians, what they think of the medicinal virtues of California Wines! These gentlemen prescribe our brands, and assure us of the benefits patients receive from their use!

CALIFORNIA WINE AGENCY,
1026-4p No. 41 S. FIFTH street, above Chesnut

I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. GARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street.
WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAINS,
AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Important Notice.
A Scenic Rehearsal on Saturday Evening last developed the necessity of important alterations in some of the machinery of the stage.
The first performance of "Aladdin" has, therefore, been postponed to
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 27,
When the play will be in positive readiness.
Reserved seats already purchased are good until used.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
The far-famed SANFORD AT HOME.
SANFORD AND TROUPE
Will open the above Theatre
On MONDAY EVENING, July 25,
And continue every evening during the week, introducing the
BEST MINSTREL CORPS
In the United States.
See bills of the day.
Box open daily for sale of Tickets. jy27-4,*

GROVER'S NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.
GRAND REOPENING,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 27.
First time in six years in Philadelphia of the grand romantic, musical, spectacular drama,
ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Presented, after three months' active preparation, in a style of
UNPRECEDENTED MAGNIFICENCE.
Replete with Magnificent Scenery,
Beautiful Dances,
Superb Costumes and Properties,
Wonderful Transformations,
Grand Choruses, &c.
Reserved Seats for sale three days in advance.

GRAND EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY.—The staunch and commodious steamer MANHATTAN, Captain E. A. Ryther, will make a Grand Excursion to Cape May, on SATURDAY, July 30, leaving Arch street Wharf at 9 o'clock; returning, will leave Cape May on Monday, at 8½ o'clock. Fare for the Excursion, three dollars. Carriage hire extra.
jy27 3t Jos. A. Stewart, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
THE STAUNCH AND COMMODIOUS STEAMER
"MANHATTAN,"
CAPTAIN E. A. RYTHER,
Of the Cape May Line, is now making her regular trips to CAPE MAY, leaving ARCH Street Wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at nine o'clock; returning will leave Cape May every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday at half-past eight o'clock, touching at New Castle going and returning. Fare $2 50; carriage hire included. Children half price; carriage hire included. Servants $1 50; carriage hire extra. Freight at low rates. No freight received after 3 o'clock, and in all cases must be prepaid.
jy21-tf Joseph A. Stewart, Agent.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS
ON THE
RIVER SCHUYLKILL.
The Steamboat GENERAL HOOKER, Captain MARKLE, leaves Fairmount every hour for Schuylkill Heights, Laurel Hill, Belmont Cottage, the Falls and Wissahickon
jy1-tf

NEW ROUTE
TO WILKESBARRE,
VIA
NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
TIME AND DISTANCE SAVED!
BY 7 A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN, FROM THE NEW DEPOT, THIRD STREET, ABOVE THOMPSON,
ARRIVING IN WILKESBARRE 2:45 P. M.

RETURNING,
Leave WILKESBARRE at 1 P. M., making close connection at Bethlehem with North Pennsylvania Express train, and arrive in Philadelphia at 5:20 P. M.

FARE $4·25,
BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.
ELLIS CLARK,
jy15-12t AGENT.

MARTEL'S GREAT PICTURE
OF THE
NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK.
This magnificent work of art, now rapidly approaching completion, is one of the largest and most elaborate ever undertaken in this country, being about
Four and a half by three and a half feet square,
and embracing a full and complete view of the Great Central Park in all its beauty and grandeur.
Subscriptions for a limited number of the artist's proof sheets will be received here, when the plates will be taken to Europe, where
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Paternoster Row, London, and ALBERT L. HEROLD, Rue Richelieu, Paris,
are already receiving subscriptions for the same.
The work can be had by subscription only. Price $5 per copy, payable on delivery.
Subscription Rooms of the Company,
No. 720 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK.
The following firms will receive subscriptions:—
APPLETON & CO., Broadway;
WALKER, WISE & CO., Boston;
S. B. GRIGGS & CO., Chicago;
MOORE, WILSTACE & BALDWIN, Cincinnati;
PHILIP & SOLOMONS, Washington;
CALLENDER & CO., Philadelphia;
Or, at the publishers,
SITWELL, HARRIS & CO.,
jy20-wsmlm No. 720 BROADWAY, New York.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of G. ANDRE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
The business of the late firm will be settled by GEORGE E. SAURMANN, at the old place of business, No. 1104 CHESNUT Street.
GUSTAVUS ANDRE.
GEORGE E. SAURMANN.
Philadelphia, July 25, 1864.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, to transact business under the name of G. ANDRE & CO., the privilege of using the name being granted to us, in writing, by the members of the firm this day dissolved.
GEORGE E SAURMANN.
FRANCIS A. NORTH.
LEWIS OLIVIER.
Philadelphia, July 26, 1864. jy27-w3m 3t*

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE ASSOCIATED themselves together under the firm of BOLTON, DYKEMAN & CO., and will continue the Car Building business in all its branches, at the old establishment, corner TWENTY-FIRST and HAMILTON Streets.
JOSEPH R. BOLTON.
GEORGE E. DYKEMAN.
C. W. CHILDS.
jy1-1m*

MONEY, TO ANY AMOUNT, loaned upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner THIRD and OAKHILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., FOR SALE AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES! jy14-3m

WANTS.

ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY HORSES wanted.
Assistant Quartermaster-General's Office,
Philadelphia, July 27, 1864.
Horses suitable for the Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased by the undersigned, in open market, at a fair price. Each animal to be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.
Horses to be delivered at the United States Inspector, at the WILLIAM PENN HOTEL, MARKET Street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
GEORGE R. ORME,
jy27-10t Captain and A. Q. M.

WANTED FOR THE UNITED STATES Marine Corps (a varied and exciting life by sea and land), three hundred able-bodied men, to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yard, and aboard United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Better compensation than the army. A ship-of-war is a comfortable home. The Marine Corps is the best equipped Corps in the service. Prize Money in abundance.
THE LOCAL BOUNTIES PAID TO RECRUITS.
For all other information apply daily at the Recruiting Rendezvous, No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce, between the hours of nine and three o'clock.
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

TEAMSTERS WANTED.
Chief Quartermaster's Office,
Washington Depot,
Washington, D. C., July 9, 1864.
Wanted, at once, THREE HUNDRED TEAMSTERS, good capable of driving with single line, and managing six mule teams.
To such who are competent to perform the duty, the pay per month will be thirty dollars, with one ration per day, and hospital privileges, including the best medical attendance when sick.
Apply to Captain CHAS. H. TOMPKINS, A. Q. M., U. S. A., corner of TWENTY-SECOND and G Streets, Washington, D. C.
D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier-General and Chief Quartermaster,
jy11-13t Depot of Washington.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

DELAWARE PEACH FARM FOR Sale.—Containing 140 acres, on which is now growing a large crop of Peaches, among which are the following varieties:—"

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

MR. FESSENDEN'S APPEAL.

From the Tribune.

If the country had needed fresh assurances of the ability and fitness of our new Secretary of the Treasury, it would have found them in his appeal to the country printed in our last. Mr. Fessenden believes (as we do) that our great war draws to a close. But he frankly tells the loyal people that it is their war, and that it will close in triumph and security or in defeat and disgrace as their acts shall determine. If they shall practically say, "We will not lend our money to the Government, because we can make more by using it in gold-gambling or in monopolizing the necessaries of life," then our armies must go not only unpaid, but unfed, and the struggle must hasten to a premature close in disaster and disgrace. But if they shall—as we doubt not they will—resolve to lend the Government forthwith all they can severally spare, the currency will undergo a gradual and wholesome contraction, the prices of food and other staples will steadily fall, burning the fingers of their gambling monopolists, while our armies, provided with everything needful, and fully paid, will advance upon the last strongholds of the Rebellion, to find them defended by men half fed and long unpaid, who know that their families are starving for want of their just earnings, and that their limbs and lives are wasted in the service of a cruel, heartless oligarchy, who proffer them no recompense but the establishment of despotism and the ruin of their country.

Mr. Fessenden's financial exposé, though brief, is satisfactory. He states that the Internal Revenue, which was at first less than five millions per month, rose steadily to fifteen millions last month, and that since, under the new and largely increased rates, it has amounted to one million dollars per day. There can be no rational doubt that, for the fiscal year that opened on the 1st inst., it will exceed three hundred and may reach four hundred millions of dollars—the largest sum ever collected from like sources in any country on earth, though little or nothing is yielded by one-third of ours. So ample is the basis for confidence in the national ability and solvency.

Mr. Fessenden offers an interest of seven and three-tenths per cent., payable semi-annually, for a three-years' loan, payable in cash or convertible when due at the holders' option into a gold paying six per cent. bond, having not less than five years to run. This option will probably make each bond worth five per cent. more than its face at maturity. The interest on each bond is precisely one cent. per day on every fifty dollars invested, so that every one can compute it as it accrues, and know that he is just two dollars richer every twenty-four hours for every ten thousand dollars of this loan he holds. It can thus be sold or transferred at any time, and the accrued interest computed in a moment, while its exemption from both general and local taxation must render it a favorite security. We confidently expect that, before a year passes, we shall have pence and a restored Union, and that every one of these bonds will then be worth its face in gold, though gold would now buy more than double its amount in them.

But though the terms offered are most favorable to lenders, we do not expect this loan to be taken whol y or mainly from selfish considerations. We know that those who cheer Jeff. Davis and Lee, and are gladdened by tidings of Federal disaster, will not take it. No "Knight of the Golden Circle," no conspirator for a Northwestern Confederacy, will take a dollar of it. No one who votes for Seymour in Connecticut, or Vallandigham in Ohio, will touch it. Very few who think George B. McClellan our greatest General, and wish him made either Generalissimo or President, will subscribe to it.

We may as well look facts squarely in the face, and realize that the two hundred millions now needed must be taken by those who, despite its faults and shortcomings, support the Government of our Union, by sustaining those who, in the Providence of God, have been called to administer it. A few of the contrary part will do a little; but the great bulk of the loan now required must be taken by those who believe the slaveholders' Rebellion inexcusably wicked and causeless, and desire its suppression.

On these we call earnestly for immediate and energetic responses to Mr. Fessenden's noble appeal. We ask every loyal man and woman to answer prompt y this question:—How much can I lend the Government without injustice to my creditors or my family? If you can lend $100, $500, $1000, $10,000, do not deem your duty discharged by proffering half that sum. If you can lend but $50, put that sum at once in the nearest depository of public money, or intrust it to some banker or neighbor who is making up a subscription, and direct him to invest it in your behalf.

Bankers and other thrifty men should open subscriptions at once among their neighbors, and even get up public meetings to explain and commend the new loan; as every one who pays in $25 000 at once on account of it will receive a commission of $62·50. Remember that, though your bonds may be some time in coming, they draw interest from the day on which your money is deposited to the credit of the Government in any sub-treasury or National Bank authorized to receive public moneys.

Patriots! your bleeding country calls loudly for your aid! Most of her soldiers are still unpaid the money due them on the 1st inst., heavy requisitions impend over her Treasury; while the currency, pernicously expanded because her liabilities could not otherwise be met, can only be contracted by your lending her the means. Half the money now lying on deposit in banks or kept idle in safes or pocket-books, would relieve her embarrassment and reduce the prices of food, coal, goods, &c., to the neighborhood of reason. But do not stop with half—lend your country every dollar you can spare, and sell or collect freely in order that you may spare the more. So shall the last perils of our great struggle be vanquished, and the end of all your toils and sacrifices be nobly achieved!

CHANGES IN THE PRIZE LAW.

From the Times.

On looking over the act in relation to prize proceedings, which was passed at the close of the recent session of Congress, we notice several changes made by it in the law of prize, which will be of interest and importance to our navy. The law in relation to joint captures, for instance, is modified in this way:—The law of July 17, 1862, provided that "when one or more vessels of the navy shall be within signal distance of another making a prize, all shall share in the prize." The present law provides that "all vessels of the navy within signal distance of the vessel or vessels making the capture, under such circumstances and in such condition as to be able to render effective aid, if required, shall share in the prize."

There may be a question, perhaps, whether the former provision is so inconsistent with this as to be repealed, and if not, whether a vessel within signal distance would not be entitled to share, although not able to render any effective aid in the capture. The new limitation was doubtless intended to be made general, and if it applies, it leaves open for many cases a very interesting discussion as to what shall constitute the power to give effectual aid.

Another change is in relation to captures made by vessels not in the navy. The previous state of the law prohibited any but vessels of the navy from sharing in prize property, and several cases have arisen where captures have been made by other vessels and the proceeds of the prizes appropriated by the Government. We called attention to this state of the law, and urged Congress to modify it. Congress has done so, in this act, providing that where captures are made by vessels not of the navy, "none shall be entitled to share except the vessel or vessels making the capture."

The proceeds of a prize so captured are to be divided between the owners of the capturing vessels and the ship's company, equally, unless otherwise agreed in writing. The half which goes to the ship's company is to be distributed according to their respective rates of pay on board, making the rule, as we understand it, slightly different on board such vessels from what it is on vessels of the navy, where the commander of the ship has three-twentieths, and the rest is divided according to the rates of pay on board.

A difference is also made by this law as to the share of prize-money to the officer commanding a fleet or squadron. Now, if a division of a fleet or squadron is ordered to detached duty under the command of an officer, and makes a capture, the twentieth of the prize-money, which formerly went to the commander of the fleet, is divided between him and the officer in command of the division.

The Fleet Captain, also, now is to have one per cent. of all prize money awarded to the fleet in which he is serving, unless the capture is made by the vessel which he is on board of, when he shares according to his pay.

Some other changes are the having three Prize Commissioners, instead of two, and requiring one of them to be a member of the bar, and the authorizing of the Secretary of the Navy to employ special counsel for the captors, whenever, in his judgment, such services are needed.

Colonel Jaques, the Volunteer Ambassador to Richmond.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 21.—Colonel James Frazier Jaques is a native of Indiana, aged forty-four years, graduated at the Indiana Asbury University in 1845, was admitted to the bar in 1849, joined the Illinois Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1847, was elected President of the Female College at Jacksonville, Illinois, in 1849, and resigned in 1855, was elected President of Quincy College in 1855, where he remained until the war commenced. He immediately took the field in defense of the Government, assisted in raising several regiments, and was commissioned Chaplain of the 6th Illinois Cavalry just before the battle of Shiloh.

While his regiment was stationed at Paducah, he became apprised of the intended attack, and went to Savannah and communicated with General Grant. The attack came in the direction, and within six hours of the time predicted. He remained until after the battle, and rendered efficient service in many ways. Governor Yates, learning these facts, offered him a Colonel's commission, with the privilege of raising a regiment from the State at large. He soon succeeded in raising what is known as the Preachers' Regiment—73d Illinois Volunteers. Three weeks after leaving Camp Butler the regiment was in battle at Perryville, subsequently at Stone river, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge; and during these engagements the Colonel distinguished himself as a brave, cool, and skilful commander.

In one of the engagements he had two horses killed under him. For some months past he has commanded a brigade. He was summoned to Washington about three weeks ago. In politics Colonel Jaques was a Whig afterwards a Republican, and always anti-slavery. He is an eloquent speaker, a successful educator, and heavy abolitionist; a brave soldier, and an earnest, energetic man; has a remarkable power over men. When in college he could always get out of a scrape easier than any of his classmates.

A DANISH WAR LEGEND.

The Story of Niels Ebbesen.

An enthusiastic Dane, writing from Copenhagen to the London *Athenæum*, states that Denmark, always a small kingdom, has been so frequently attacked, that its preservation "would lead to the belief in a higher will and necessity protecting our national existence. Like our beautiful green islands 'floating on the waves,' we have been threatened for centuries by hostile elements, and in great storms we have been overrun; but the opposing foe has never been able to do more than leave his froth on our shores." He then proceeds to give this instance of an invasion as far back as 1340:—

"The weak, wretched Government of Christopher the Second had brought the country not only to the brink, but to the very depth of the abyss. German princes, among whom figured especially the Holstein Count, Ghert the Bald (by Germans called Count Gerhard the Great), had divided the whole country among themselves, so as to leave to the King only the small town of Skandenborg, in Jutland, and the island of Lolland. Wherever the Danes rose to recover their independence, they were mercilessly trampled down. Of three royal Princes, one was killed in the battle of Lohede, another was made prisoner at Tap-Hede, and a third became an exile. All hopes of future recovery seemed extinguished, when a Danish knight, the Jutlander Niels Ebbesen, meeting with Count Ghert, upbraided him with his injustice and cruelty. The haughty Count threatened Niels Ebbesen that he would have him hanged on the highest tree; the Danish knight then, loudly proclaiming deadly feud between himself and the Count, made his escape. According to the rules of chivalry, they were now at each other's mercy wherever they should meet.

"Count Ghert made his advance into Jutland—sacking, burning, and murdering on all sides. He took the town of Randers, and was lying there with four thousand men, when Niels Ebbesen, accompanied by only sixty followers, resolved to attack him. As his little band, approaching in the dead of the night, came to a small river, young Svend, Niels Ebbesen's page, refused to pass the bridge, and, without a word of complaint, the knight left him there. Entering Randers by surprise, he stormed the house where the Count had taken up his abode, and the Count, seized in his bed, was beheaded, his bedstead serving as a block. Meanwhile, the alarm sounded in the town, and Niels Ebbesen was forced to retire before the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. On again reaching the other side of the river, he found young Svend, his page, who, having taken out the nails from the bridge, now threw it down, and thereby put a stop to the pursuit, and saved his master. Once during the period of the fend, it is said that Niels Ebbesen met in a wood a coke-burner's widow, who had but two small loaves left for herself and her children; but on recognizing Niels Ebbesen, the bane of the Bald Count, she gladly offered to share the bread with him, and she blessed him as the savior of the country. But the knight declined to accept her offer, and, promising her better days for the women and children of Denmark, he rode on to meet his fate—death on the battlefield!"

ANECDOTES OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—With the future Emperor of France, when an exile in England, I had been well acquainted. He had been a constant subscriber to Her Majesty's Theatre, was a frequent guest at my house, and had "assisted" at the afternoon *fêtes* given by me at my residence, "The Chancellor's," at Fulham, where he had entered heart and soul into the amusements of the hour. Frequenters of these "champetres" entertainments may remember one occasion when Prince Louis Napoleon figured in the same quadrille with Taglioni, Carlo, and Carlotta Grisi; having the director of Her Majesty's Theatre as his *vis-a-vis*.

The Prince and I frequently dined in company at Gore House, the residence of the late Countess of Blessington, where all that was distinguished in literature and art was constantly assembled; and it may be worth recording, in connection with the Prince's known firm reliance on his destiny, that at one of these dinners, when Count d'Orsay was expatiating on the evidences that had come before him of the popularity of the Prince in France although, at that time, the law forbidding any member of the Bonaparte family to enter the country was still in force), the future Emperor sat silent, with a significant smile upon his face, the meaning of which none could fail to interpret. On another occasion, when I was alluding to the part played by General Cavaignac in June, 1848, in firing upon the people after the *emeute* had been quelled, the Prince drily, but in an earnest manner, remarked, "That man is clearing the way for me."—*Lumley's Reminiscences of the Opera.*

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNED Estate of THOMAS FLETCHER.

The Auditor appointed by the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of Philadelphia to inquire and report whether all the debts and liabilities of THOMAS FLETCHER and CALVIN W. BENNETT, late co-partners, trading under the firm of FLETCHER & BENNETT, by two deeds dated April 9, 1860, recorded in Deed Book G. S. No. 11, page 602 assigned unto DANIEL C. WHARTON all their estate, joint an several, in trust for their creditors, have been all paid or otherwise disposed of, and THOMAS FLETCHER to said DANIEL C. WHARTON, have been fully paid and discharged, with a view to the said Court ordering and directing the said assignee, DANIEL C. WHARTON, to reconvey to said THOMAS FLETCHER all the assigned estate remaining in his hands or possession, and all interest therein, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, on MONDAY, August 1, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 717 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, whereof all parties interested are hereby notified. JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

jy20-wtu-5t

250 BOXES D STATE DETERSIVE SOAP.
150 boxes Keystone State Detersive Soap.
100 boxes Orphan Detersive.
50 boxes Simon's Olive.
275 boxes Linen Soap.
125 boxes American Castile.
40 boxes French Castile.
All or any part of which I will sell under current rates.
J. POWER,
jy23-12t No. 16 S. WATER Street.

PATRIOTIC MEDALS.
PATRIOTIC MEDALS.
An acceptable Gift to every Patriot.
The only correct and authorized
MEDALLION LIKENESSES
OF
PRESIDENT LINCOLN,
GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON,
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL GRANT,
GENERAL GEORGE B. McCLELLAN,
Manufactured in Sterling Silver and Copper and White Metal. Sample sent by mail free of charge on receipt of 25 cents. Agents wanted. E. SPENCER,
Box 2662 Philadelphia Post Office.
Manufactured at No. 600 ARCH Street. jy2-1m

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.—WHITE VIRGIN Wax of Antilles is the most perfect preparation of the age, for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is made from pure White Wax, hence its extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It cures chapped hands or lips, removes pimples, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Manufactured only by HUNT & CO., Perfumers, No. 41 S. EIGHTH St., 2 doors above Chesnut, and jy16-1m No. 126 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having my vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetherstedts' Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
jy11-tf Richmond street, above Laurel street.

RUN NO RISK!!!—We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,
CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.
Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $2·75. Usual price $6·00.
Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
SMITH & JACOBS,
my2-2m No. 1226 CHESNUT Street.

1034 CHESNUT STREET.
1034 CHESNUT STREET. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.
The attention of LADIES VISITING THE CITY, or those about LEAVING it for "Watering Places," or "the Country," is respectfully invited to the extensive stock of WHITE GOODS suitable for SUMMER WEAR, for WHITE BODIES, MORNING WRAPPERS, &c.
An extensive assortment is offered in Lace and Worked Edgings and Insertings, Veils, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Sleeves, and in plain and Fancy Plaid, Striped, and Figured White Goods AT PRICES MUCH BELOW THEIR PRESENT RETAIL VALUE.
100 Printed Linen Cambric Dresses.
50 pieces Puffed, Tucked, and Striped Muslins.
E. M. NEEDLES.
1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOOP SKIRTS. 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street,
Above Sixth street,
Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail.
The most complete assortment of Ladies, Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
fe4-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

NEPTUNE HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY.
JOHN SMICK,
PROPRIETOR.
This favorite house, which is most delightfully situated, near the beach, has been newly repapered, repainted, and thoroughly regenerated, and is now open for the reception of guests, offering the comforts of a home, combined with all the luxuries of the season.
Terms moderate. jy8-1m

CONGRESS HALL, ATLANTIC CITY.—As I would respectfully inform my friends and the public that I have again taken Congress Hall for the third year, and have made every preparation for the coming season, the house being enlarged, remodelled, new furniture, the chambers with spring beds, &c., &c., and will accommodate four hundred guests. You will find no better place than Congress Hall. It is the nearest to the ocean of any of the large houses at Atlantic City, being but one hundred yards from the beach, thus presenting itself an advantage to the public. There cannot be any better bathing than at Atlantic this summer. The sand bar that was such a great drawback last season has all been swept away by the high tides of last winter, forming itself the best bathing surf on the Atlantic sea-board.
There is an excellent Band of Music engaged.
Attached is a splendid Billiard Room.
je13-tf G. W. HINKLE.

INLET HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
GEO. D. GLENN, Proprietor.
(Long and favorably known as proprietor of OYSTER BAY, SIXTH and CHESNUT Streets.)
Parties accommodated with Boats, Fishing Lines, &c., &c. Cars run to the house every twenty minutes. je9-tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY.—The subscriber, grateful for past favors, tenders thanks to his patrons and the public for the generous custom given him, and begs leave to say that he is now open for the season, and ready to receive boarders, permanent and transient, on the most modern'e terms. The bar will always be supplied with the choicest wines, liquors, and cigars, and superior old ale. The tables will be set with the best the market affords.
Fishing lines and tackle always on hand.
Stable room on the premises.
All the comforts of a home can always be found at the Exchange. GEORGE HAYDAY,
je9 tf Proprietor.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
NEW JERSEY.
SITUATE ON KENTUCKY AVENUE,
OPPOSITE THE SURF HOUSE.
EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.
Terms to suit the times. je9-tf

SEA-BATHING—SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.
Children under 12 years of age and servants half price.
Superior accommodations and ample room
FOR TWO HUNDRED PERSONS.
je24-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for visitors. The rooms and table are unsurpassed by any on the Island. Terms moderate.
je30-1m* DUBOSQ & YOUNG, Proprietors.

CONWAY'S
OYSTER BAY SALOON,
S. W. CORNER OF
SECOND AND CHESNUT STREETS,
jy22-1m PHILADELPHIA.

ORLEANS HOUSE,
No. 531 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This House is kept on the European Plan; the Rooms are convenient and well ventilated. The Restaurant offers all luxuries of the season.
jy2-1m JOS. STEPPACHER, Proprietor.

TRUSSES, BRACES, &c., skilfully adjusted by C. H. NEEDLES, cor. of TWELFTH and RACE Streets. Ladies' Department for same, conducted by ladies, TWELFTH Street, first door below Race. The most complete and varied stock on hand, consisting, in part, of Trusses, Shields, Shoulder Braces, Belts, Bandages, Elastic Stockings, Syringes, Articles for Nursery, Sick Room, &c. je10-3m

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Self-Regulating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. B. C. EVERETT. my25-1y

THE ARTIFICIAL HAND.
H. A. GILDEA,
Inventor and Manufacturer of the
ARTIFICIAL ARM,
Approved and adopted
BY THE
SURGEON-GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES,
for Soldiers,
Has permanently located his Office and Factory at No. 313 S. FOURTH Street, six doors below Spruce, Philada.
je 20-3m

GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

WANTED TO SELL OR EXCHANGE,
Elliptic Sewing Machine,
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine,
The Singer do,
And all the principal Sewing Machines. All furnished from first principal offices.
Also, all kinds of Second-Hand Machines, for Sale and Repaired at the new office of
LEAVENS & FAULKNER,
No. 108 N. EIGHTH Street,
(Over ten years with Singer & Co.)
Ladies taught to operate. je14-3m

ESTEY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,
Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
H. M. BRUCH,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. my19-3m

HENRY SIMONS,
UNITED STATES NATIONAL
WAGON AND COACH WORKS,
Office, No. 821 NEW MARKET Street,
And Factory, corner of
SECOND AND CUMBERLAND STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
All and every kind of
WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS,
and TIMBER WHEELS, adapted to Army, Road, Mines, or Plantation purposes. All work warranted.
Satisfaction promptly attended to. jy6tf

FINANCIAL.

FREDK. STEEB & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,
BUY AND SELL
GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. jan13

CLARKSON & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE EXCHANGE.
Dealers in Government and State Securities, Quartermasters' Checks and Vouchers, and Certificates of Indebtedness.
Orders for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Loans promptly executed. fe2-wfm1f

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE
NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,
BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.
BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20's. The interest on $50's and $100's payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1st and March 1st of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.
ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

HEWES & RAHM,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 52 S. THIRD STREET,
DEALERS IN
SPECIE, BANK NOTES, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. Collections promptly made. ap30-tf

STOCKS AND SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
fe3-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SMITH & RANDOLPH,
No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. fmh12

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO THE
HOLDERS
OF THE
Small 7-30 U. S. Treasury Notes.
SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,
OF THE DENOMINATIONS OF
50's AND 100's,
CAN NOW BE CONVERTED IN
BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881,
OF THE SAME DENOMINATION.
For information, apply at the office of
JAY COOKE & CO.,
jy7-1m BANKERS,
No. 114 S. THIRD Street.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,
SILVER AND BANK NOTES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
jy27-tf No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

SEVENTH
NATIONAL BANK,
No. 216 MARKET STREET,
(CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.)
Capital $125,000.
To be Increased to $500,000.
DIRECTORS.
HENRY G. MORRIS of Morris, Tasker & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker sts.
CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders, No. No. 233 Reed street.
JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk.
J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 123 Market street.
S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate No. 402 N. Thirteenth street.
WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Philad'a and New York Express S. B. Co., No. 14 S. Delaware Ave.
GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. 124 N. Third street.
J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 509 Market street.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c., Nos. 30 and 32 S. Delaware Avenue.
This Bank having been duly authorized to commence business under the National Currency Act, is now prepared to receive DEPOSITS, make Collections, and transact a General BANKING BUSINESS.
Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each week.
J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.
E. S. HALL, Cashier.
Philadelphia, June 25, 1864. jy9-3m

OWN YOUR COLLIERIES
AND
GET YOUR COAL AT COST.
THIS EFFECTUAL PLAN OF CHEAPENING COAL
To about half the market price, offered by the
BROAD MOUNTAIN
MAMMOTH VEIN COAL COMPANY,
No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
a successfully progressing to its full, speedy, and triumphant consummation.
The great works of the Company, near Tremont, Schuylkill county, are NEARLY COMPLETED, and will supply all SHAREHOLDERS from October next, with the best kinds of COAL AT THE PRIME COST, viz.:—
Two Heavy Tons on Each Share Every Year for Twenty-five Years.
The price of each Share in the present series is $19·50, payable half on subscription and half on August 2d next, (and in the next two series it will be $15 and $20).
The MARKET PRICE of a heavy ton (2240 lbs.) of Coal is now..... $12·25
The PRIME COST PRICE of the same at present rates (July) is:—
For mining, preparing, royalty, and general expenses..... $2·25
Transportation over branch railroad..... 50
Transportation over main railroad to Philadelphia..... 3·10
Transportation from depot to yard..... 10
Yard expenses..... 25
Carting from yard to Shareholder's house.. 50
Total cost of gross ton delivered at the house in Philadelphia..... — 6·85
Difference between market price and cost price, $5·70
This makes a saving on two tons for each share of $11·40.
Should the market price be higher, the saving will be still greater, and should the market price be lower, then the cost price will be proportionately lower.
But this is not all. The Company having very large works, and INEXHAUSTIBLE COAL BEDS, FIVE MILES IN LENGTH, will mine much more coal than is annually required for the Stockholders. All the surplus coal will be sold at the ruling market rates, and ALL THE PROFITS will be distributed every six months as CASH DIVIDENDS, among the Shareholders; from which it is confidently expected they will realize every year from 40 to 60 per cent. on their investments, after the first year, in addition to the savings on their coal.
The Company possesses EXCLUSIVE MINING AND TIMBER RIGHTS for a quarter of a century (25 years) to one of the best and richest coal tracts in Schuylkill county, comprising the Mammoth Vein, the Black Heath, Primrose, Daniel, and other Veins. The coal of the Mammoth Vein is White Ash; that of the other Veins partly White Ash, partly Red Ash.
DIRECTORS.
WILLIAM SCHMŒLE, President.
ROBERT P. KING,
HENRY SCHMŒLE,
ALBERT B. JARDEN,
WILLIAM FORD, Secretary.
For further information, and for shares (at $12·50, payable half on subscribing and half on August 2, next) apply at the
OFFICE, NO. 121 S. THIRD STREET,
OPPOSITE THE GIRARD BANK.
For READING and vicinity, the Hon. JOSEPH S. HOVER, Mayor of Reading, has accepted the Agency of the Company, after having personally visited and examined the mines and affairs of the Company. The citizens of Reading and vicinity will apply for information and shares at the MAYOR'S OFFICE, at Reading.
The cost price of a gross ton of Coal at Reading, delivered at the house of a shareholder, is at present rates not over $4·50, while the market price amounts to more than double that sum.
HENRY SCHMŒLE,
jy14-15t TREASURER.

VANCE STEWART
ROCK OIL COMPANY.
Incorporated June 29, 1864.
Capital, $300,000.
60,000 SHARES.....$5 A SHARE—PAR.
Subscription $3 each share to original subscribers for 50,000 shares payable $1 cash down upon subscribing, and two other instalments of $1 each, payable on the 25th July and 25th August, 1864, respectively.
TEN THOUSAND SHARES
Reserved for Benefit of the Company.
The land purchased by the Vance Stewart Rock Oil Company contains one hundred and thirty-one acres, in the very centre of the oil region, one thousand three hundred and ten feet on the Alleghenv river, in Cranberry township, extending a considerable distance up on both sides of the Lower Two Mile Run, commonly called Van Buren Run, a couple of miles below Franklin, in Venango county, Pennsylvania. The Allegheny River Territory is yielding an abundant and permanent harvest of an excellent quality of Oil, the numerous wells recently put in tanks producing Oil with even still greater regularity than the wells along Oil Creek.
It is believed the flow of Oil below the borough of Franklin, on the Allegheny river, will probably never become exhausted, because the stratification, or volcanic disruption of rock dips in a southwestwardly direction; consequently the beds of Oil would be nearer the surface at the upper end, say of Oil Creek, and wells would require to be bored deeper in proportion lower down the river, where, however, there would necessarily be the most permanent, and a much greater supply and superiorneument body or slope of Oil. It is certain that several wells on the river, in the immediate vicinity of this land, have continued producing during the past three or four years an unwavering and steady daily yield of oil.
A glance at the map will demonstrate the fact that the Lower Two Mile Run and Oil Creek are on the same diametrically straight line, and only distant, *on a continuation of the identical same grade* between the range of hills, from each other about three miles apart in precise for the same direction. It would, therefore, not be extraordinary, if by boring wells on this tract a sufficient depth of perhaps eight hundred and fifty feet, that the Company's wells may soon rival those of Oil Creek in their supplies of hundreds of barrels of Oil daily, and enormous profits would thus be the fortunate result to the shareholders of this company.
On this particular tract of land there has been let on lease for twenty years a well now standing in full flow of good Oil, although its depth of bore is considered quite insufficient to insure a large flow: Fifty per cent. of the Oil at this well's mouth was reserved as a royalty to the former owner of the lands, and will at once inure to the benefit of the Company. There are also two other wells bored a few hundred feet deep each, but not yet tubed, but indicating a first-rate show of Oil; a barrel a day can generally be expected out of these, and no doubt seems to exist that they will both prove highly remunerating wells when bored a reasonable depth. Another well is half bored, and promises a satisfactory yield.
Samples of Oil procured from these wells can be seen at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.
The fee of this valuable oil land, comprising one hundred and thirty-one acres, including the royalty of fifty per cent. of all for the lease of 20 years, now expired, the entire right of the three wells partially developed, is purchased by the Company direct from the owner, for the moderate price of $167,250, with a Grist Mill in fine order, a snug house, &c.; also patches of timber.
The sale of stock will pay cash for the land in full, and leave the sum of $12,750 cash working capital on hand, with which to complete the three old wells, and also to bore two new wells, with five steam engines, &c., to be in running order within a few months; arrangements will be made to accomplish these objects without delay. No subscriptions will be accepted for less than fifty shares.
The vast fortunes reaped by Rock Oil Companies established here and elsewhere are notorious. The Oil trade is yet in its infancy, and the demand constantly increasing. Its price is now $12 per barrel at the well's mouth, exclusive of the cask.
Large wells will doubtless be struck at the depth of 850 feet, so as to reach the third Sandstone Rock. Wells have been bored heretofore to the depth only of about 500 feet in this vicinity. It is proposed to bore twenty wells on this property during the present year. There is room for one hundred wells. A perfect title, clear of all incumbrances is confidently assured to the Company.
Lists of subscription are now open until the 50,000 shares are subscribed, payable $1 per share, to the order of Alderman JAMES McCAHEN, the Treasurer of the Company, No. 406 WALNUT Street, or at No. 125 WALNUT Street, or at the office of the Company, No. 213 WALNUT Street.
The public are invited to call for a prospectus. jy5-tf

PAINTING!! PAINTING!!
No. 47 S. THIRD STREET,
ABOVE CHESNUT,
Philadelphia.
FAHY & BROTHER,
HOUSE, SIGN, AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS.
Graining, Glazing, Gilding on Glass, Kalsomining, Paper Varnishing, &c. ap16 tf

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
DOCK STREET WHARF,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN P. SOUDER. jy4-tf

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. FLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 9 Strawberry street to No. 222 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. jy

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-General's Office.
PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., SATURDAY, 30th of July, 1864, for one first-class STEAM FIRE ENGINE of the capacity of the General Meiggs: size of pump, 4½ in. x 11in.; steam cylinder, 8in. x 12 in.; weight, 5600 lbs.; sixteen feet of suction hose, in two lengths, with brass screws and strainer, with branch pipes and 3 nozzles, one of ¾, two of ⅝, and one of 1 inch. All the tools for actual service, as are necessary to use with the E ine when it is at work, such as spanners, hand and screw wrenches, jack screws, &c.; lamps and wood baskets to be attached; augers for steam and water pressure to be filled, so as to use the Jones couplings, which are to be at ached to suction hose, and all other matters necessary in the working of the Engine.
Bidders will also state the price in their proposals, which must be given in writing as well as in figures, and the shortest possible time the Engine can be delivered in. The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.
Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.
By order of Colonel George H. Crosman, Assistant Quartermaster-General.
GEORGE R. ORME,
jy27-6t Captain and A. Q. M.

ARMY SUPPLIES.
OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 502 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
July 19, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this Depot until Twelve o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 28th inst., for furnishing, by contract, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage in this city:—
Blankets,
Knit Drawers,
Flannel Drawers,
Hospital Tents and Flies,
Hospital Tent Flies,
Shelter Tents, 6 oz. Duck,
Manilla Paper, 30x40,
samples of which can be seen at this office.
Bidders will submit with their proposals samples of the articles which they propose to deliver, or the quality of which the articles are to be made. In the case of Flannel Draw

Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, JULY 27, 1864.

Cleopatra Sailing up the River Cydnus to Attend the Summons of Mark Antony.

BY MISS MARTHA M——.

What magic vision steals upon our sight,
And glides along as some ethereal sprite?
But mark! nor speak! Lo! there it comes again!
Ah no! 'tis not a dream! 'tis not a dream!
For now a galley graceful doth advance,
And skims the waters like some fairy dance.
The silken sails, of purple hue, unfurl,
Whilst round the gorgeous ship the bright waves curl.
Sweet music breaks upon th' enchanted air,
Far o'er the waves, in songs of gladness there.
To see what mortal eye ne'er met before,
Neglected, sad, unguarded and alone,
Proud Ant'ny sat upon his crimson throne.
And now, loud shouts, huzzas, and deaf'ning cheer,
Arrest th' amaz'd Triumvir's jealous ear.
A freedman quick proclaims—"With grand display,
A noble ship majestic wends her way:
Above, proud Egypt's royal ensigns fly,
And seem to threaten e'en the very sky.
The gorgeous emblems which full high advance,
Shine bright like meteors in their airy dance;
As graceful now they float on wings of wind,
From masts with jewell'd blazonry entwin'd—
And gems and golden lustre's richest phase,
That might the very gods themselves amaze.
The trembling music steals as from the sky,
Whose soften'd tones upon the Cydnus die;
Smooth flow the waves—the zephyrs gently play,
For beauty smiles—and all the world is gay.
The joyous billows haste to share the bliss,
And greet the silver oars, with eager kiss:
In gladness then, they frolic on their way,
Succeeding waves, the while *their* homage pay.
Aloft in glorious state, with graceful mien,
Reclines the brave, the great Egyptian Queen;
Enthron'd in clouds of dazzling, golden light,
As Venus comes, to captivate at sight.
Her brow, with glitt'ring, jewell'd circlet bound,
Whilst fairy nymphs in gladness flit around,
Transparent forms, unfit for mortal sight,
Their glitt'ring bodies half dissolv'd in light,
To golden lyres sweet echo sings again,
And syrens answer from the sparkling main.
Fair Elfs and Naiads dance around her throne,
Yet ev'ry eye is fix'd on *her alone*.
As to their pole true magnets ever lean,
So turn all *hearts* to this, their splendid Queen.
In pomp and glory now the galley glides,
Departing sunbeams tremble on the tides;
Sweet Orphean notes re-echo through the air,
Proclaiming *Cleopatra's self* is there."

HALF A CENTURY OF MUSICIANS.

Recollections of Henry Phillips.

Mr. Henry Phillips is a well-known English singer, who has been many years before the public, and has just printed an interesting volume of gossip concerning the musicians he has met during his career, and also concerning his own adventures. Mr. Phillips' father was, we are told, a gentleman by birth, and admitted a barrister, with the advantage of a private fortune to support him on the uphill way of his profession. But he was stage-struck, and suffered accordingly—threw up his profession and became the "Macbeth," "Hamlet," and "Othello" of a country circuit.

At Weymouth the "Ophelia" to his "Hamlet" was Miss Barnett, a bright-eyed lady of German and Jewish extraction, who, at the age of nine, had been a singer at Vauxhall, and had been apprenticed to Dr. Hook, the father of Theodore. As she never fairly cultivated the natural gifts of her voice, she had fallen into the post of first singer at the country theatres. At Weymouth her singing took the fancy of George III, who then frequently visited that watering place, and she took altogether the fancy of Mr. Richard Phillips, still a man of worldly means, whose wife she became, and to whose dramatic circuits she was joined. Of the parents Mr. Henry Phillips was born at Bath in the first year of the present century. Thereupon Mr. Richard Phillips, the father, turned manager, and bought a circuit of his own in Wales, which in a very short time devoured all his property, "even to some rows of houses in the Euston road, London."

EARLY STRUGGLES.

When Henry was eight years old his father took a short summer engagement for himself only at Harrogate, where the son's education consisted in "learning much and reciting Sterne and Milton and to learn the rudiments of Latin. But even before he could speak plainly he had sung many songs taught him by his mother. Could he not help the fortunes of his house by being produced as a singing Roscius? So he was duly announced for one evening only, sang after the play "The Bay of Biscay," was applauded loudly, and received the kisses of the ladies. A successful concert at York, where the boy sang Arne's "Hyma of Eve," "The Bay of Biscay," and another song, helped the unlucky family upon its way to London.

After many vain attempts to bring out the singing Roscius, young Henry Phillips found his first opening when a singing boy was wanted at the old Haymarket Theatre, to play the robber's boy in *The Iron Chest*. His first attempt having given satisfaction, he was retained to sing in that part for five shillings a night, and in the next season he was retained at Drury Lane, to sing for the same salary in the music of *Macbeth* whenever it was wanted. The boy received a little occupation of this sort, and some snatches of musical instruction, being apprenticed to Mr. John Reeve, son of the composer of a glee then popular. But when verging upon sixteen, his voice broke, and his clear and high soprano disappeared. Then he tried to earn money in sketching, and having made a parcel of sketches, took them, with no profitable result, to a shop in Piccadilly.

"The next day I started early on the same errand, till, having exhausted all the localities I knew anything of, I again returned home, having resolved to convert our parlor window into a shop, and so exhibit my drawings. All being arranged to my satisfaction, by tapes drawn across, I pinned my pictures to them, with the prices marked; and I assure you very respectable and business-like the window looked, bearing at the same time evidence that mine was not an extravagant establishment, as the highest price was one shilling, which graduated down to a penny. I soon sold some, and my spirits rose rapidly. Not many days elapsed ere my shop attracted the attention of a person connected with Ackerman's repository, in the Strand, who offered me employment to color engravings, such as were then the rage, viz., long strips of subjects drawn out of a tube, like a moving panorama.

"One was 'A Trip to Paris,' the others 'A Trip to Holland,' 'Edinburg,' &c., &c. This I cheerfully accepted, and prophesied a flourishing trade at hand. What with my employment and my shop a commercial importance grew upon me. At this coloring I labored eight and ten hours a day for nearly two years, and frequently earned from thirty shillings to two pounds a week, which not only contributed much to the comfort and support of my family, but also enabled me to purchase cheap copies of the songs of Handel, Haydn, and Mozart, from which I commenced my study of the great masters. The difficulty was how to practise them, for I had no instrument.

"Fortune, however, still favored me; for having a really elaborate drawing of a laundress's drying ground, and placed it as the centre of attraction in my window, it was observed by a lady living opposite, who took in washing, kept a mangle, and had a piano-forte. She speedily made my acquaintance, and asked me to tea, which invitation I eagerly accepted. She was a little person, with a dash of manner rather above her calling, and, though elderly, skipped about sometimes like a young girl. Our conversation referring to her younger days, it appeared she had been a dancer and chorus-singer at some of the London theatres. Finding that I also had found employment in that honorable branch of the profession, she was overjoyed, told me to come and drink tea as often as I liked, and added that I might practise on her piano from morning till night, every day in the week."

AN INTERVIEW WITH KEMBLE.

He had the offer of an engagement, with the prospect of a salary after a while, at Covent Garden, when Charles Kemble was manager.

"An opportunity presented itself in an opera (*The Law of Java*) which Sir Henry Bishop was composing, and which was to be opened with a glee, or chorus, as most of Sir Henry's operas were. An additional bass being required, it was arranged that a glee should be written for Mr. Goulden, alto, Mr. Pyne, tenor, and myself; and this was no other than the celebrated trio and chorus, 'Mynheer Vandunk.' Dressed as Dutchmen, and seated at a round table, on which were bottles and glasses, the curtain rose after the overture, and our glee began. Its effect was nothing, and we usually walked off the stage without a round of applause.

"The understanding with Mr. Broadhurst was that I was to sing a few nights gratuitously, and, if approved, might be offered an engagement. Thus I continued for some five or six nights, but no notice was taken of me. I continually looked at the side wings to see if the manager was standing there with a proposal; but no, all was still, and as I went on the stage so I was suffered to go off. This became very tiring, especially as on many occasions it prevented my accepting other engagements. I urged Mr. Broadhurst to ask the manager's opinion and intention; but, no, he said, try it a little longer. I did; the result was the same.

"So at last, losing all patience, I resolved to settle the question myself, and set the matter at rest. The next morning I went to the theatre and desired to speak with Mr. Charles Kemble. The theatrical Gold-Stick-in-Waiting delivered my message, and after a due lapse of time, ushered me into the presence. There sat Charles Kemble, in managerial pride, in a dingy, dusky, dark room, lolling in a great arm-chair, behind a huge baze-covered table, strewed with letters, play-bills, posters, baskets, all in seeming confusion.

"'Well, sir,' he exclaimed, in a half negligent tone, 'what may be your business?'

"'I wish to speak with you in reference to the glee I sing in the opera.'

"'Well,' he asked, 'what do you want?'

"'An engagement, sir,' I said.

"'An engagement!' he echoed, laughingly: 'and what to do?'

"'Anything,' I said.

"'What do you expect to receive?'

"'Anything,' was still my answer; '*any fee guineas a week.*'

"'What!' exclaimed his majesty; 'two guineas? why, sir, you are not worth two shillings; they can't hear you over the third row of the pit.'

"'Indeed!' I replied; 'then I wish you good morning.'

"'Stop!' hallood Kemble; 'you'll sing the glee to-night?'

"'No! If I do I'm what you induced me to represent myself—a Dutchman.'

"Away I hastened from the building, and never beheld his face again until a few years had passed, *when he sought my services at forty pounds per week.*"

HARD WORK REWARDED.

He had so thoroughly practised some of the best music that he had the Messiah "by heart." This labor brought him an important success.

"Mr. Loder informed me that a new church at Clifton, Bristol, was about to be opened with a grand performance of the 'Messiah,' which Sir George Smart was to conduct, and that he should try to place me as the principal bass.

"This was rare news indeed; he promised to write immediately to Sir George, and endeavor to obtain his consent. Sir George objected, on the ground that I must be a very young man, and the risk was too great to run upon such an occasion.

"This threw a sad gloom over me. Mr. Loder still persevered; and it was arranged that as Sir George was coming to Bath, he should hear me, and that the bills should not be issued until after our interview.

"These preliminaries settled, and the morning appointed for the interview, Mr. Loder begged me to bring half-a-guinea, and present it after the hearing, as in consideration of a lesson. This I tremblingly obeyed, for that sum to me was one of vast amount, and I well knew what I should have to suffer when it was gone. However, there was no avoiding so positive a command, and accordingly I, with my half guinea, went to Mr. Loder's house of business in Milsom street, prepared for the worst in every way.

"Sir George received me in a large empty music-room, on the first floor, over the shop, where stood a grand piano-forte.

"'So, sir,' said he, 'you are bold enough to take upon yourself the task of singing through the Messiah, eh?'

"I answered, that I was.

"'Well, let me hear you—here is a copy. Do you think you can see over my shoulder?'

"I replied, 'No doubt; but it is not necessary.'

"'Oh, indeed!' said Sir George. 'What, you can sing it from memory, eh? Well, we shall see. Perhaps you'll oblige me by standing at the other end of the instrument.'

"'Certainly, sir,' I said.

"'And away went Sir George with, 'Thus saith the Lord;' and I as boldly followed with vigorous exactness. At its termination he exclaimed:—

"'Upon my honor, that is very extraordinary!'

"I thought he was jesting, for I could see nothing extraordinary about it.

"'Perhaps, sir,' he continued, 'you could oblige me with the next song, "The People that walketh in Darkness," in the same way?'

"'Certainly,' I said.

"And through it I went with equal truth. I observed a smile upon his countenance every now and then, when coming to the chromatic passages, evidently thinking I should trip; but no, nothing could move me from my path.

"When I had finished, he said:—'That's enough; I am quite satisfied. And now let me ask you, do you know anything of the tenor songs?'

"'Yes, sir, all.'

"'And the soprano?'

"'All.'

"'And the contralto?'

"'All.'

"'And possibly the chorusses?'

"'Yes, sir, every one.'

"I then offered him the fee, neatly done up in white paper.

"'What's this?' said he.

"'Your fee, sir. Allow me to consider this as a lesson.'

"'Nothing of the kind,' said Sir George, 'put it in your pocket,' and placing his hand on my shoulder he continued, 'I have been much pleased and surprised, and will be your friend as long as I live.'

For that first appearance as principal singer in an oratorio the fortunate youth had not the necessary suit of black. He walked fifteen miles to buy some black cloth on a bargain, and made his own waistcoat and trowsers out of it, but the coat being beyond him he mortgaged his engagement to a tailor, and thus got over his last perplexity.

Musical discipline among vocalists was much stricter in those days than it is now, and Mr. Phillips gives a very good illustration—one which might be frequently borne in mind with great advantage. Mrs. Salmon, though in general a strict Handelian, once introduced a wholly unwarrantable *cadenza* at the close of "From Mighty Kings," at the Antient Concerts. Mr. Greatorex, the organist, no sooner perceived it than he suddenly turned the full power of the organ upon her with the final chord. For an instant all was confusion. The lady sat down, and became fearfully red, while the noble director rose to inquire the cause, when Greatorex turned round, and (twiddling his thumbs as he was wont), said, very quietly, "A *cadenza*, my lord!" "Oh!" said his lordship; and the concert proceeded with its usual solemnity.

PAGANINI AND LINDLEY.

Dragonetti and Lindley were both on intimate terms with Mr. Phillips, and he has much that is interesting to tell of them. The former he describes as eccentric and childish in ordinary matters almost to the verge of insanity. He possessed the celebrated double bass given him by a Neapolitan monk, for which he had repeatedly been offered £1000, and his hands had become misshapen, and almost without form, from constant playing. His great manifestation of eccentricity was his constant custom of traveling, accompanied by a large collection of dolls of all sizes, some of which he would always dance at the window of a coach when passing through a village. He and Lindley were great friends, and both immoderate snuff-takers.

Lindley was a great stutterer, and the following story used to be constantly told to his disadvantage:—

"One day, when walking down the high street of the city of Exeter, he observed a scaffering-looking man standing on the opposite side of the way with a gray parrot perched on his finger. Lindley crossed over, and accosting the man, said:—'Is that p-p-p-p-p-parrot for sale?' 'Yes, replied the man. 'How-m-m-m-m-much?' 'A guinea,' was the response.' 'C-c-c-c-can it s-p-sp-sp-sp-sp-speak?' 'Yes, said the fellow, 'a precious sight better than you can, or I'd chop his head off.'"

This reminds Mr. Phillips of the stammering fugitive who is said to have commenced an appeal for 'Qua—qua—qua—' "Oh!" said a pursuing trooper, "I can't wait for you," and ran him through.

Mr. Phillips was at Paganini's first concert, and was much impressed by the strange, ghost-like aspect of the violinist, as he glided on to the stage in the peculiar manner affected by him. A shudder almost ran through the audience when they first caught sight of his pallid face, long hair, long arms, and bony fingers. He never exhibited the slightest anxiety, or even interest, as to the reception accorded him, but played what was allotted to him without the movement of a muscle, and glided off the stage at the close as ghostly in appearance as ever. Of Pisaroni he relates that so extreme was her ugliness that whenever she was offered an engagement she always sent her miniature, adding, "If after this you venture to engage me I will come."

RANSOM OF CERVANTES.—A very curious document has just been discovered in the archives of Madrid, translated as follows:—"Madrid, July 23, 1579. On page 32 of the book of redemption of captives, kept by the fathers of the Trinity of this city, appears the following:—No. 10. Miguel de Cervantes, of Alcala. It appears from evidence brought before me on the 31st July, that the Father Juan Gil and Anton de Cabella received 112,000 maravedis, 250 ducats, given by Doña Eleonara de Tolinas, widow of Rodrigo de Cervantes, and fifty ducats given by Diego Andreu de Cervantes, residing at Alcala, one passing by here, in order to assist in the ransom of Miguel de Cervantes, of Alcala, son and brother of the above-named donas, now captive in Algiers, in the power of Almani, captain of the Royal Guard of the King of Algiers. This Cervantes is crippled in one arm. The above-named fathers have signed two receipts for the above maravedis, in the presence of Juan de Cundros and Juan de la Pana, resident in Madrid. In confirmation of which, have signed with me this paper, Fathers Gil, De Cabella, De Anaya Zuniga."

EXTRACTS FROM REBEL PAPERS.

WHERE ABOUTS OF THE CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. Davis, correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* newspaper, and Mr. Zeiteler, correspondent of the New York *Herald*, accredited to those journals, and several other reputed correspondents, have been forwarded to Salisbury, North Carolina, in conformity with instructions from the War Department, through the Exchange Bureau. Mr. Francis, correspondent of the New York *World*, is reserved for special exchange. The Lincoln Government holds "Ass Hart," and a number of other newspaper correspondents and literary gentlemen, and upon their signifying acquiescence to a fair "swop," with something "to boot," they can have and be accommodated.—*Examiner* 21st.

NEGROES CAPTURED FROM YANKEE RAIDERS.

We regret to learn that many of the negroes taken from the Kautz and Wilson raiders have not been returned to their owners, nor have they been advertised, so that their owners can learn their whereabouts. Every man and officer who has recovered a stolen slave ought, as soon as practicable, to advertise him or her. The law requires this; and besides, it is the plain dictate of justice and patriotism. The crops of many fertile plantations will be lost to the country for the absence of negroes, carried off at a most important season of the year.

Many unprincipled persons who have taken up negroes dropped by the raiders have put them to work on their own estates, or are holding them until large rewards shall be offered for them. A squad of thirty-six negroes, recaptured from the raiders at Stony Creek, were sent to Raleigh and thence to Wilmington, where they were put to work on the fortifications, and it is said that General Whiting refused to give them up, upon the ground that they were needed for the public defense. The negroes have never been advertised.

We do not see by what right the negroes of Virginia planters are seized and retained to work upon fortifications in North Carolina. Virginia has never drawn any negroes from North Carolina for such a purpose, and Carolina has quite as many slaves in proportion to her lines of defense as Virginia, and if General Whiting wants labor he should draw it from the State in which he is operating.—*Examiner*, 21st.

THE RIGID CONSCRIPTION.

On Saturday last a conscript, who had been undergoing an examination before the Medical Board, upon reaching the street fell in a fainting fit, with a bleeding at the lungs, and was carried to a place where medical assistance could be rendered him. He had been pronounced by a highly-enlightened Board a healthy conscript, while not twenty degrees removed from the grave. The hemorrhage was brought on by the excitement and treatment he received while undergoing an examination before the Board, which Board, of course, did nothing but its duty.—*Examiner*, 21st.

MONOCACY PRISONERS EXPECTED IN RICHMOND.

No prisoners were received at either the Libby or the Castle yesterday. There is a perfect lull in the reception of this class of Yankee freight. The prisoners captured by our forces in Maryland are expected to arrive in this city to-day or to-morrow. Major-Generals Franklin and Tyler will not be among them, we understand.—*Examiner, Thursday.*

CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTED ARRIVAL OF BRAGG AT ATLANTA.

A correspondent writes from Atlanta:—

The most interesting and perhaps significant event of yesterday was the arrival of General Braxton Bragg. Riding into the city yesterday, I saw the General and two or three other gentlemen—perhaps of his own personal staff—in a carriage, going out to General Johnston's headquarters.

The enemy seems to be painfully quiet, while the situation on this side of the river is unchanged. We are watching the Yankees with ceaseless vigilance. Occasionally the pickets and light batteries on the flanks exchange shots, as if to remind both parties that hostilities have not been suspended.

A facetious soldier explains the unexpected and dove-like civility of the Yankees for the past few days. He says that the limits of the Confederacy are so contracted by our retrograde across the river that they refrain from firing, especially with "lamp-posts," and "quartermaster despatches," for fear of injuring their friends at Andersonville and posts on the coasts. Thoughtful, is n't it? Surely it is "an ill wind that blows nobody good."

Atlanta is no longer crowded with one-third of the army. The strictest orders have been issued on the subject, and are rigidly enforced, and woe be to the luckless Rebel who strays into the city without proper authority. Few, if any, are here, except upon business and with proper papers. This is just as it should be. Every soldier and officer has his post, and should be at it.

A young lady, now in this city, who left Chickamauga [illegible] days ago, and escaped through the enemy's lines, furnished some interesting information. She lived on the railroad, and says that many bridges have been burned, and that not a single train had passed over the road from Dalton to Chattanooga in some weeks; that the country is infested with gangs of Yankee deserters; and that they swear they are done fighting, &c. Also, that the Yankee supplies are hauled overland from Chattanooga to Rome, thence by rail to Kingston, and there hauled again.

NEW REBEL BOOKS.

Among the new books advertised in the *Examiner* are:—"A Chickahominy Story," "The Rebel Songster, Humorously Illustrated," and "The War and its Heroes," containing portraits and biographies (all of which have been carefully prepared), of Generals Cooper, Jackson, Longstreet, A. P. Hill, G. W. Smith, Lane, Hood, Lee, Ewell, Joseph E. Johnston, Hampton, Pemberton, Hindman, M. L. Smith, Commodore Hollins, the gallant Pelham, and the bold partisan, John S. Mosehy.

CHANGES IN COMMAND.

Lieutenant-General Alexander P. Stewart assumed command of the Army of Mississippi, in place of the lamented Lieutenant-General Polk, Major-General H. D. Clayton takes charge of Stewart's old division, and Brigadier-General J. T. Coltrelaw succeeds the latter as brigade commander. The War Department has been more than usually happy in making this selection.

DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS.

FIGHT WITH THORNTON'S BAND—THE GUERILLAS GET THE WORST OF IT.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, Fort Leavenworth, July 21, 1864.—The following despatch has just been received:—

KANSAS CITY, July 21, 1864.—Major-General Curtis:—Captain Moses, of my command, had a severe fight with about two hundred of Thornton's guerillas last Sunday afternoon. Captain Moses had forty-seven men, and, although obliged to retreat, got the best of the fight. Our loss was six killed, four wounded, and two missing. The Rebels lost sixteen killed and twenty-one wounded. (Signed) Jas. H. Fonn,
Colonel Commanding.

Aristocratic Extravagance.

George Villiers, the splendid favorite of James I, exceeded his compeers by the lavish costliness of his garb. On one great occasion he had twenty-seven suits of clothes made, "the richest that embroidery, lace, silk, velvet, gold, and gems could contribute; one of which was a white uncut velvet, set all over, both suit and cloak, with diamonds, as were also his sword, girdle, hats, and spurs." This exquisite gentleman would have the flashing gems which adorned his attire affixed so loosely that he could shake them off as he paraded through the gallery of Whitehall, much to the edification and contentment of the Court ladies, who picked them up. On his embassy to Paris, the splendor of his appearance completely dazzled the French nobles.

"He appeared there," says Lord Clarendon, "with all the lustre the wealth of England could adorn him with, and outshone all the bravery that Court could dress itself in, and overacted the whole nation in their own peculiar vanities."

It was common with him, at an ordinary dancing, to have clothes trimmed with great diamond buttons, and to wear diamond hat-bands, cockades, and carrings, to be yoked with great and manifold ropes and knots of pearls—in short, to be manacled, fettered, and imprisoned in jewels. At the time of his death he is said to have possessed three hundred thousand pounds in jewels—a sum which might almost excite the envy of Hancock or Emanual, and may be borne in mind when we peruse Sir William Davenant's eulogium on the prosperous courtier:—

The Court's bright star, the clergy's advocate;
The poet's brightest theme, the lover's flame;
The soldier's glory, mighty Buckingham."

Raleigh, the bright particular star of the galaxy which moved and shone around the great Elizabeth, was equally profuse in his expenditures upon dress. A portrait is extant, in which he appears attired in a white satin pinked vest, close sleeved to the wrist; over the body a crown doublet, finely flowered and embroidered with pearls; in the feather of his hat a large ruby and pearl drop at the bottom of the spria, in place of a button; his trunks or breeches, with his stockings, gartered and ribbed garters, fringed at the ends, are all white; his shoes of buff, adorned with white ribbon. These shoes, on important occasions, would glitter with precious stones of the value of sixty-six hundred pounds (nearly eight thousand pounds at the present standard of money) and the wearer would occasionally present himself before the eyes of his lady love, Mrs. Elizabeth Throckmorton, in a suit of armor of solid silver, his sword and belt flashing, unutterable radiance from a hundred diamonds, pearls and rubies.

DR. W. R. MERWIN & CO.'S COLUMN FOR THE CHEROKEE MEDICINES.

COMPOUNDED FROM ROOTS, BARKS, AND LEAVES.

CHEROKEE REMEDY, the great Indian Diuretic, cures all diseases of the urinary organs, such as Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Stone in the Bladder, Stricture, Gravel, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, and is especially recommended in those cases of Fever Abscess (or Whites in females), where all the old and obnoxious medicines have failed.

It is prepared in a highly concentrated form, the dose only being from one to two teaspoonfuls three times per day.

It is diuretic and alterative in its action; purifying and cleansing the blood, causing it to flow in all of its original purity and vigor; thus removing from the system all pernicious causes which have induced disease.

CHEROKEE INJECTION is intended as an aid or assistant to the CHEROKEE REMEDY, and should be used in conjunction with that medicine in all cases of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Fever Abscess or Whites, its effects are healing, soothing, and demulcent; removing all scalding heat, chordee, and pain instead of the burning and blood and matter so peculiar to it as is experienced with nearly all the cheap quack injections.

By the use of the CHEROKEE REMEDY and CHEROKEE INJECTION—the two medicines at the same time—all impurities of the blood are removed, and the weakened organs are speedily restored to full vigor and strength.

For full particulars get our pamphlets from any drug store in the country, or write us, and we will mail free to any address a full treatise.

Price, CHEROKEE REMEDY, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Price, CHEROKEE INJECTION, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sent by express to any address on receipt of price.

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An infallible cure for Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Nervous Debility, and all diseases caused by self-pollution; such as Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pains in the Back, Dimness of Vision, Premature Old Age, Weak Nerves, Difficulty of Breathing, Trembling, Wakefulness, Eruptions on the Face, Pale Countenance, Insanity, Consumption, and all the direful complaints caused by departing from the path of nature.

This medicine is a simple vegetable extract, and one on which a'l can rely, as it has been used in our practice for many years, and with thousands treated, it has not failed in a single instance. Its curative powers have been sufficient to gain victory over the most stubborn cases.

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Price, $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5, and forwarded by Express to all parts of the world.

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OR,

ESSENCE OF LIFE!

Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, containing nothing injurious to the most delicate.

The Rejuvenating Elixir is the result of modern discoveries in the vegetable kingdom; being an entirely new and abstract medical cure, irrespective of all the old and worn-out systems.

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They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, EXCEPT DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS, during which the nursing nature of their action will infallibly PREVENT pregnancy.

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A few doses restore the organs of generation.

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One bottle restores mental power.

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PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.
On and after SUNDAY, June 19, 1864,
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 4:30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 6:05 A. M., 12 M., 2:30 and 10:30 P. M.
Chester at 8:05, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:00 and 11:40 P. M.
Wilmington at 4:50 (Mondays excepted), 8:05, 11:15 A. M., 1:30, 2:30, 4:30, 6:00, 10:30 and 11:00 P. M.
New Castle at 8:05 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Dover at 8:05 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Milford at 8:05 A. M.
Salisbury at 8:15 A. M.
TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Leave Baltimore at 8:45, 9:40 A. M., (Express), 1:50, 5:25 and 10:25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1:48, 6:45, 9 A. M., 12:24, 1, 1:45, 4:00, 4:35, 7:50 at 9 10 P. M.
Salisbury at 1:00 P. M.
Milford at 5:35 P. M.
Dover at 6:10 A. M., and 4:55 P. M.
New Castle at 8:30 A. M., and 6:55 P. M.
Chester at 7:45, 9:40 A. M., 1:00, 2:30, 4:40, 5:00, 8:14, 9:40 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations, at 10:25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1:40 P. M.
TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.
Leave Chester at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 11:05 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5:30, 9:25 A. M., 3:05 and 11:40 P. M.
Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7:45 P. M.
SUNDAYS.—Only at 4:30 A. M., 10:30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.
From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4:30 A. M., 10:30, and 11:00 P. M.
From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1:48 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Only at 10:25 P. M., from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
ja4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD.
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AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
PASSENGER TRAINS
Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—
MORNING MAIL.
At 8 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.
The train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Downtown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c., at PORT CLINTON with Cumberland Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Shamokin and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.
READING ACCOMMODATION.
Leaves Reading at 6 10 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9:00 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 9:00 P. M.
Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8 A. M., and Pottsville at 9:15 A. M.; arriving in Philadelphia at 1:50 P. M. Afterno